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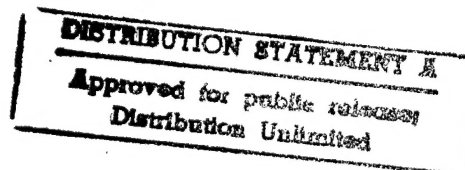
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15 June 1982

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No. 1679

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ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION OF SERVICEMEN DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 3, Feb 82 (signed to press 19 Jan 82) pp 53-58

[Article by Maj Gen K. Payusov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "Atheistic Indoctrination of Military Personnel"]

[Text] A reorganization of many sectors and spheres of ideological work is occurring in conformity with resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Such a component as scientific-atheistic propaganda also requires improvement. I would like to touch on a number of current problems in this regard and express a few judgements relative to the practice of atheistic indoctrination and ways of improving it in the Soviet Armed Forces.

During the years of Soviet power in our country a new person has developed, free of the chains of spiritual slavery and having firm materialistic views and persuasions incompatible with belief in gods and other supernatural forces. And so as socialism develops and ideological work improves, the dying out of religiousness is a characteristic feature of Soviet reality. For example, the data of sociological studies performed in certain parts of the RSFSR, in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic, Belorussia and Central Asia permit drawing the conclusion that 70-80 percent of the adult population is completely nonreligious and believers (who attend church and perform rites more or less regularly) make up 8-10 percent. But substantial changes also are occurring in their awareness under the influence of the Soviet way of life.

A sharp drop in the reproduction of religiousness in new generations is a grandiose achievement of socialism. Religion is alien to the Soviet youth, who purposefully acquire a scientific outlook. But the need for a directed atheistic indoctrination does not cease to be current, including in the Armed Forces. The fact is that we still encounter at times among the draftees individuals with religious prejudices as well as those who vacillate between belief in supernatural forces and nonbelief, and who have no firm scientific views on natural and social phenomena.

Not one commander or political worker and not one soldier has the right to forget that religion is a variety of an ideology alien to us and that, as before, it retards the growth of awareness and culture and the social activity of people who profess it. Moreover, we cannot lose sight of the negative effect of religious prejudices on soldiers' development of moral-political and

psychological qualities needed for combat. It is naive to hope that religious beliefs will die off of themselves and that religion voluntarily will concede its positions in the hearts and minds of people. Even today we have to combat it skillfully, scientifically and seriously. There are no trivial matters in atheistic indoctrination: Everything here is important.

A definite system of atheistic indoctrination has formed in the Army and Navy. Its basis consists of the many-sided, systematic work of commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations of units and ships connected with the development of Marxist-Leninist outlooks in officers, warrant officers, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers and sailors.

All forms and means of ideological influence on people both mass and individual are used widely in atheistic work among the troops. For example, the work of shaping soldiers' scientific outlook is arranged on the basis of an integrated plan in the unit where Maj D. Babin is party organization secretary. It also provides for diverse activities in atheistic indoctrination. In the last months alone members of the agitprop group and lecturers of the Znaniye Society held a cycle of lectures and discussions of an antireligious direction for personnel and the atheistic film lecture bureau showed feature films and documentary newsreels entitled "A Black Profession," "Mariyka's Luck," "Wonder-Working," "The Truth about 'Sacred Places'" and "A Sticky Web."

The propaganda of atheism also is conducted leisurely and unobtrusively at topical evenings, evenings of questions and answers, and readers' conferences. While employing traditional forms and means of atheistic indoctrination and seeking new forms and means, persons in the unit also are not forgetting individual work. "Small-scale" forms of verbal propaganda are used actively in this work: a heart-to-heart talk, a frank conversation or a patient explanation. Experienced officer-indoctrinators and the ideological aktiv are assigned to perform this work.

The unit Komsomol committee headed by WO V. Yurchenko also does not remain aloof from the struggle against religious vestiges. Komsomol activists pay particular attention to helping believers master a combat specialty and military professional knowledge. As a result of purposeful indoctrination work believers usually break with religion during their service, enter the Komsomol and perform military duty successfully.

Atheistic indoctrination is conducted vigorously in the majority of combined units and units. It can rightly be said that the USSR Armed Forces, while being a recognized school for ideological-political indoctrination, labor, military proficiency, and development of self-control and discipline, at the same time are the most effective school of atheism.

Unfortunately, however, atheistic work does not bear a systematic, purposeful character in all military collectives. Weaknesses and deficiencies still are encountered in it, and very substantial ones. They occur chiefly because some commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol members do not feel a proper sense of responsibility for the struggle against religious vestiges and naively hope that these vestiges will die off of themselves under the

influence of socialist reality, scientific-technical progress and the Army tenor of life. Some are sincerely convinced that one or two months of service in the Army or Navy are quite sufficient for a believer to give up his religious delusions.

The indoctrinational effect of Soviet reality and of the military collective unquestionably is great. As a rule, under their influence draftees who are believers develop doubts as to the truth of religious dogmas and they try to conceal the external manifestations of their religiousness by ceasing to observe the rites and discarding crucifixes, prayerbooks and other symbols of the faith. But if these first steps are taken as a conscious and final renunciation of religion and atheistic work with such people is stopped, the possibility of their return after service in the Army under the influence of clergymen and sectarians is not precluded.

A condescending attitude toward religious vestiges is a serious hindrance to atheistic work. Army party and Komsomol members often look on these vestiges as a curious, unique oddity worthy only of regret. Let's take just the following example. Some servicemen and members of their families flirt with religion and uncritically follow the fashion for crucifixes and icons, not without the influence of religious propaganda, including foreign. But these are not harmless ornaments. These are symbols of an ideology alien to us. Can we really close our eyes to this passion for religious paraphernalia?

A spirit of conciliation toward religious vestiges most often is encountered in those cases where believers perform official duties more or less punctually. An instance involving Pvt Zinchuk is indicative. He displayed indifference toward politics and did not conceal his religious convictions for almost his entire period of service. Nevertheless, no one really worked with him. Moreover, the subunit commander declared frankly: "I am satisfied that the soldier serves honestly and observes discipline, and his religious outlook is of no interest to me." Such an attitude toward religious prejudices and superstitions is incompatible with the CPSU CC's demands for ideological work under present-day conditions or with tasks of conducting genuinely spirited, offensive scientific-atheistic propaganda.

It stands to reason that the offensive, militant nature of atheism must in no way signify a ridiculing of the religious persuasions of believers or servants of a cult, or sudden attacks on them by overly emotional atheists, or the "workings over" for religion that still sometimes happen. Lenin taught that "one must be extremely cautious in fighting religious prejudices. Those who introduce an insult to religious feeling do much harm" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XXXVII, 186). Abusive attacks against believers are inadmissible. They only contribute to the revival of prejudices and incite religious fanaticism. The fight against religion is not a fight against believers, but against antiscientific ideas and religious ideology. Atheistic propaganda is not called upon to alienate Soviet citizens, but unite them in common creative or military work.

An accounting of the increased spiritual needs of Soviet citizens and a rise in their erudition today is a necessary condition for success in ideological

work, including atheistic propaganda. This was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The propagandist of atheism in the Army and Navy now has to deal not with the vanishing type of illiterate believer, but with people among whom the majority have as a minimum an eighth-grade or complete secondary education. The principles of their dogma, modernized by the church, at times are cunningly identified with the ideals and principles of communism. Indoctrinational work will not produce the necessary effect where no account is taken of religion's attempt to "join" in socialist reality or where no attempt is made to see that the content of the propaganda of atheism becomes more current and forms meet modern needs and desires of citizens.

An increase in the effectiveness of atheistic propaganda in the Army and Navy often still is hindered by primarily an elucidative approach which reduces to one-sided propaganda of natural sciences knowledge. It goes without saying that scientific knowledge about creation of the universe and about the origin of life and man on earth, the latest achievements of natural sciences, and the development of space are important in the atheistic indoctrination of military personnel. But we cannot fail to consider that much natural science and technical knowledge has become axioms of ideology for the modern believer. At the same time we have to see that this knowledge often gets along together with illusory views on social life, with a religious understanding of social values, and with religious-moral lines. Moreover the advocates of religion pay primary attention in our time chiefly to problems of sociology and morality. All this requires adjustments in the subject matter of scientific-atheistic propaganda.

Along with the natural science subjects, today we have to devote more attention than before to a scientific interpretation of social phenomena and revelation of the values of the socialist way of life and the grandeur and humanism of communist ideals. Problems of war and peace and war and the Army, and the specific nature of military activity naturally have to be considered more fully. In this connection the exposure of the work of reactionary clericals in imperialist countries to justify the arms race and preparation of nuclear war by U.S. imperialism and its allies, and in the ideological conditioning of the populace and personnel of imperialist armies in a spirit of aggressive politics and shameless anticommunism and antisovietism is very urgent in the antireligious propaganda among soldiers.

The overcoming of the pernicious influence of religious prejudices on development of Soviet soldiers' moral-political and volitional qualities requires special attention. It is a question above all about a struggle against ideas of abstract pacifism and religious "humanism," an unnatural "love" for enemies, "nonresistance to evil," the antipatriotic spirit of sermons about a "heavenly home," the sinfulness of service in the Armed Forces and so on, which hinder some young people in intelligently performing the duty of defending the socialist homeland.

Most often "theoretical" forms of religiousness in their theological interpretation are an object of criticism in atheistic literature and in lecture propaganda among the population and troops. But as practical experience shows, the religiousness of the absolute majority of believers relates to a

lower, commonplace level of religious awareness. While the designing of theoretical systems is the "bread" of theologians, K. Marx and F. Engels noted that these theoretical ideas do not exist for the mass of people, i.e., for the proletariat (see "Sochineniya" [Works], III, 39).

Ordinary religiousness is more conservative and stable than "theoretical" religiousness. But even in such apparently "harmless" manifestations as everyday superstitions and prejudices, the nontheoretical forms of religiousness have no less a negative effect on people's behavior, including in the sphere of military activity. Therefore Army and Navy atheists must devote more attention to "eroding" religious psychology and ideas and experiences with a religious embellishment, especially those such as a sense of fear, dependence on "supernatural forces," and uncertainty in the presence of "bad omens," which have a pernicious effect on fighting spirit and volitional qualities of the believers. It is no less important a task to overcome the so-called "positive" religious emotions and sentiments which help overcome fear and uncertainty on an illusory basis (prayer, making the sign of a cross, and belief in the "salutary force" of icons, amulets and other charms).

The fight against religion as a "comprehensive" system of views requires varied subject matter of atheistic propaganda which encompasses and explains questions, the answers to which believers are accustomed to seek in religion. Lenin stated that "the masses have to be given the most diverse material on atheistic propaganda, they have to be familiarized with the facts from very diverse walks of life, they have to be approached this way and that in order to catch their interest, awaken them from religious sleep, shake them from the most diverse aspects, by the most diverse methods and so on" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLV, 26).

The results of atheistic indoctrination are reduced considerably if it is conducted in isolation, apart from other directions of ideological work. The overcoming of religious views and a person's separation, let's say, from religious morality without arming him with communist morality may lead to loss of all moral reference points. That is what happened, for example, with Pvt Provorov. The atheists managed to debunk his belief in God. Having broken with religion and its morality, but not having received positive moral guidelines in exchange, the soldier began to violate discipline. To criticism from Komsomol activists, Provorov declared: "Previously I refrained from sin. But since there is no God, who and what is there to be feared?" This example indicates that we cannot stop halfway in atheistic work. It is especially important in this work to see what a person has acquired in place of religion and what a materialistic outlook provides not only to the former believer, but also to one who is vacillating.

A current requirement of the CPSU CC for all agitation and propaganda, including atheistic, is a reinforcement of its efficiency and connection with life and the tasks being accomplished by units, subunits and ships. As a matter of fact, no matter what issues in reinforcement of our Armed Forces combat potential we take, whether it be an increase in personnel schooling, technical outfitting and morale, assurance of combat readiness and vigilance, or reinforcement of military discipline, all of them provide an opportunity to expose the harm of religion to accomplishment of these important tasks.

A scientific, businesslike approach to atheistic work assumes a careful study of personnel and identification of the people subject to the influence of prejudices and superstitions. It is important here to determine the nature and features of their religion. The fact is that adherents of various religions come into the Army and Navy. Each religion affects people's awareness and conduct in different ways. For example, Moslems are distinguished by greater intolerance of beliefs of representatives of other religions. Their devotion to Islam often is closely intertwined with nationalistic vestiges. As a rule the Baptists are characterized by the following of evangelistic ethics. The majority of orthodox Christians are connected with religion chiefly by the traditional ritual aspect. Knowledge of the features of a particular religion permits avoiding vexing failures not only in individual atheistic work, but also in mass forms of antireligious propaganda. The fact is that a propagandist of atheism would be in an absurd position if in the presence of Moslems he began to criticize only orthodoxy or catholicism, or if he began to expose the orthodox cult of the icons in front of Baptists, who reject them. This can only elevate in the believer's mind the religion he professes and help him "fortify himself in his belief."

The level of scientific-atheistic propaganda depends to a decisive extent on the selection and training of cadres capable of conducting this work in a qualified manner, with a thorough knowledge of the subject and at the proper emotional level. Some members of agitprop collectives and groups in subunits, units and aboard ships specialize along with political workers in antireligious subjects, as do some agitators among the best trained commanders, technical specialists, physicians and lawyers. The theoretical and methods growth of this category of propagandists needs special care on the part of commanders, political entities and party organizations. Proper action is taken where there are regular courses and seminars at which propagandists are familiarized with materials on religious beliefs of the local populace and of individual servicemen and members of their families, and about the character and methods of work by priests and sectarians; discuss the status of scientific-atheistic propaganda and measures for improving it; and exchange experience in the struggle against religious vestiges.

Wider use should be made of the universities of Marxism-Leninism, lecture bureaus on these matters under officers' clubs, courses for atheists under local political enlightenment clubs and clubs of atheism in order to increase the knowledge of Army and Navy propagandists in matters of atheism. It is advisable to include them in participation in atheistic courses and seminars held by local rayon, city and oblast party organizations. The close contact of Army propagandists with local propagandists, and arrangement of businesslike contacts with atheistic sections of the "Znaniye" Society represent a necessary condition for improving atheistic work not only among the troops, but also among the populace.

The effectiveness of atheistic work in the unit or aboard ship depends to a significant extent on the ability of political entities and party organizations to rely on the enormous force of the Army and Navy public, especially the Komsomol; to mobilize public opinion against religious vestiges; and to make full use of the mass media, including the military press. Army and Navy

cultural enlightenment establishments have great capabilities on this plane. Enlisted men's clubs and officers' clubs have diverse means for exerting ideological and emotional pressure on people. The rich store of atheistic literature of libraries and reading rooms, feature and documentary films with an antireligious content, and the repertoire of professional and amateur creative collectives must be used more fully and vigorously in atheistic work.

The article has touched only on certain issues of the improvement of scientific-atheistic propaganda among soldiers. There also are other aspects of this problem which require the fixed attention of Army and Navy party and Komsomol members. This includes, for example, an improvement of forms and methods of work with believers, especially individual work, and finding an optimum ratio between mass and individual forms of propaganda of atheism.

Further improvement in ideological and political indoctrination work, increased party influence on all aspects of troop life and activities, and comprehensive concern for increasing the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces represent a sure guarantee for successful development of communist ideology, the ideological-political and moral-psychological steadfastness, and atheistic views of Soviet military personnel.

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OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON IMPERIALIST ARMIES AND BLOCS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 3, Feb 82 (signed to press 19 Jan 82) pp 63-70

[Article by Maj Ya. Ren'kas, candidate of historical sciences: "The Armies and Military-Political Blocs of Imperialist States"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] Study of this subject will help military personnel gain a deeper understanding of the Marxist-Leninist thesis about the aggressive essence of imperialism and of its armies and military-political blocs, and Soviet Armed Forces' tasks for further increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Six hours are allocated for the class. It is best to allocate this time as follows: 2 hours for lecture (narrative), 2 for independent training, and 2 hours for the seminar (discussion).

/In the lecture (narrative)/ the following issues must be covered: 1. The 26th CPSU Congress on an increase in imperialism's aggressiveness at the present stage. 2. The nature, goals and purpose of imperialist armies. 3. Aggressive military-political blocs of imperialist states.

/In a brief introduction/ it is important to emphasize that the present international situation continues to be complex and strained. The aggressive NATO imperialist bloc has begun tactical implementation of a new spiral of the arms race, unfolded by the Washington administration. Preparations continue for stationing American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Blood is flowing in the Near East and in the south of Africa, and there is no cessation of intervention by imperialist forces in affairs of countries of Latin America and Southeast Asia.

In this troubled atmosphere the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union sound as a call to the reason and conscience of mankind. The USSR consistently comes out in favor of talks for the purpose of nuclear disarmament and curbing of the arms race, and proposes numerous concrete steps for reducing the danger of war. The new proposals of the Soviet Union advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG in November of last year is graphic proof of our country's realistic, businesslike approach to resolution of questions of disarmament.

The peaceloving course of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy is meeting ever-growing support in the world. And to the contrary, the rash words and deeds of U.S. leaders and their attempt to disrupt the detente process and turn Europe into a zone of dangerous nuclear confrontation are encountering growing opposition from the broadest masses of the continent's population. Evidence of this are the protest demonstrations and peace marches taking place in capitalist countries.

In the complex international situation the Communist Party and Soviet government are devoting unremitting attention to strengthening our Motherland's defense. The USSR is not seeking military superiority over the other side. This is not our policy but, as emphasized by Comrade Brezhnev, we also will not permit such a superiority to be created over us. The Soviet Armed Forces possess everything necessary to offer a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

1. The 26th CPSU Congress on the Growing Aggressiveness of Imperialism in the Present Stage

With the latter half of the 1970's, and especially of late, when the administration headed by R. Reagan arrived at state control of the United States, the foreign policy course of this very large capitalist country became openly aggressive. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the adventurism and readiness to stake the vital interests of mankind for the sake of their own narrow, selfish goals--this is what is manifested especially nakedly in the politics of the most aggressive circles of imperialism" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 20).

It stands to reason that adventurism and aggressiveness always have been inherent to the foreign policy of imperialism, and American imperialism above all. V. I. Lenin wrote that "politically imperialism is in general a striving for violence and reaction" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XXVII, 388). Aggressive aspirations of the United States showed up most vividly following World War II, during which American imperialism considerably strengthened its strategic and economic position. The United States began to lay claim to world domination. Inasmuch as real socialism is the main obstacle to implementation of its global plans, U.S. foreign policy strategy is directed above all against it. Militant anticommunism and anti-sovietism became the basis of this strategy.

Over the last decades the West's monopolistic bourgeoisie has become convinced more and more that the course of historical development is undermining its position both on an international plane and within its own countries. These trends naturally also did not bypass the citadel of modern capitalism--the United States of America. The economic crises, inflation, growth of state debt, unemployment and social disorders following one after the other became ailments not subject to treatment and inalienable features in the lives of already several generations of Americans. At the same time the process of a strengthening of the economic might and authority of the socialist community, a growth in the national liberation movement and a strengthening of independence in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America resulted in the loss by international imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, of key positions

in a number of parts of the globe which it considers especially important for itself both from military-strategic considerations and from the standpoint of obtaining raw materials, investing capital and selling products. The 26th party congress emphasized that "the difficulties which capitalism is experiencing also affect its politics, including foreign policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 20).

Experiencing a growing unrest over the fate of the capitalist world and finding no solution to the unsolvable contradictions, the forces of world reaction are beginning to think in terms of war. The West and the United States in particular now have whipped up a militaristic fever. An aggravation of the international situation, rebirth of the "cold war," arbitrary proclamation of vast regions of our planet as a sphere of its "vital interests," and intensification of opposition against real socialism in particular--all these are interconnected elements of the present aggressive U.S. course. World problems are viewed there above all from the standpoint of a confrontation between West and East and, above all, between the United States and Soviet Union; and they take all possible steps to retard the process of detente. Such measures included a ban on grain sales and curtailment of scientific and cultural contacts, but this brought the United States no real advantages. Measures for strengthening the so-called "Atlantic solidarity" also were ineffective. West European partners did not agree to curtail ties with the Soviet Union and the majority emphasize the need to preserve the detente process and develop a mutually profitable trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation with our country. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Despite the efforts of enemies of detente, peaceful coexistence among countries of the two systems generally is developing rather well on the European continent. Political contacts have become broader and fuller. We often succeed in finding a common language on a number of major foreign policy problems. Economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties are growing while acquiring new qualities" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 24).

American imperialism's gamble on retarding the process of a revolutionary renewal of the world also revealed its complete bankruptcy. Schemes of the enemies of Afghanistan did not come about. The well-conceived policy of the People's Democratic Party and government of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, a policy which meets the national interests, reinforced the people's power. There was a failure of the adventuristic plans of the United States with respect to Iran.

U.S. foreign policy failures are forcing the most reactionary figures to step up the search for means of combating the world of socialism. And again, the chief calculation is being made on politics "from a position of strength." But western political figures have seen more than once that the Soviet Union has not permitted and will not permit talks with it "from a position of strength" or pressure to be placed on it. Our country's foreign policy course invariably combines a consistent love of peace with firm rebuff of aggression. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Not to try to break the existing equilibrium and not to impose a new and even more costly and dangerous round in the arms race--that is what would be a manifestation of genuine state wisdom. And for this purpose it really is high time to chuck

out the decrepit bugbear of the 'Soviet threat' from serious politics" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 23).

But after hardly having come to power, the Washington administration headed by U.S. President R. Reagan began an abrupt build-up in military programs and gave the "green light" to production of the most deadly kinds of weapons. It was decided to increase the combat capabilities of U.S. strategic forces significantly: ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, bomber aviation, and nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles.

Plans for deploying a minimum of 100 new "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles occupy a major place in this strategic program. Plans are to develop, build and make operational 100 B-1 bombers. The B-52 bombers are being modernized, with cruise missiles having nuclear warheads and more sophisticated electronics being installed in them. It is planned that over 3,000 cruise missiles will be placed aboard the B-52 and B-1 aircraft, with the first squadron of B-52's with cruise missiles aboard becoming operational as early as 1982.

Reagan's strategic program also plans a significant reinforcement of sea-based forces. This concerns above all the "Ohio" Class nuclear-powered submarines with the Trident ballistic missiles. It is planned to make one submarine operational each year. Cruise missiles will be placed aboard existing attack submarines.

The American administration is continuing to foster the idea of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Implementation of such plans may lead to destruction of entire nations and their centuries-old civilization. "Well, if we speak to the point," emphasized Comrade Brezhnev in answering questions of editors of the West German journal SPIEGEL, "then there can be no 'limited' nuclear war at all. If a nuclear war breaks out, whether it be in Europe or another place, it inevitably and irreversibly would take on a worldwide character."

The U.S. decision for full-scale production of neutron weapons, which the Pentagon also is preparing basically for the European theater of military operations, also is leading to an increased risk of a military conflict breaking out. The calculation is being made on accustoming West Europeans to perceive the neutron weapon as an allegedly "defensive" conventional means. This is clear deception of the peoples. The neutron weapon is a thermonuclear weapon. Use of large neutron weapons will lead to mass destruction of the population and fatal consequences both for the present and future generations. It lowers the so-called nuclear threshold, increases the probability of a nuclear conflict breaking out, and can play the role of detonator of a nuclear catastrophe.

By accelerating the arms race the United States is striving to demonstrate its military strength to the entire world. Various pretexts are advanced in Washington to justify the projection of American might far beyond U.S. borders. But it is quite obvious that the actions of American imperialism are nothing more than a new attempt to create its own colonial empire by placing vast territories on different continents of the globe and very important sources of raw material and energy under its control; and, of course, it is an attempt to strengthen its strategic positions.

Other western countries also are stepping up the arms race under the cloak of a propaganda campaign about the mythical "Soviet threat." England, for example, is introducing modernized ballistic missiles aboard "Polaris" submarines with six warheads (in place of the present three). France plans to replace ground and sea-based missiles with a single-charge reentry vehicle by missiles with seven warheads. The number of French strategic submarines also is increasing. A number of West European countries are engaged in practical preparations for the deployment of American medium-range missiles. West Germany is conducting work at bases in Arsbech, where it is planned to install the Pershing-2 missiles, and at a base at Kaldenpirchen, intended for cruise missiles.

The rebirth of Japanese militarism is taking on a more and more dangerous character for the state of the world. Maoist China is building up its military potential in an accelerated manner.

Thus the inability of the capitalist system, revealed in recent years, to cope with the crisis it is experiencing prompts the American leadership and the leadership of other NATO countries to conduct a more and more risky, adventurous course. As a result, as was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, the politics of aggressive imperialist forces already have led to a significant increase in international tension, with all consequences stemming therefrom.

It is not the first time mankind has encountered such a sharp turning point in the development of international relations. It always has been inherent to imperialism to turn to the language of blackmail and threats as a means of scaring peaceloving peoples. But in our time the socialist communist has a reliable defensive potential. The fraternal countries of socialism are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the enemies of peace and are reliably protecting their revolutionary achievements.

2. The Nature, Goals and Purpose of Imperialist Armies

V. I. Lenin pointed out that the army of an imperialist state "is the most benumbed tool for support of the old order, the most hardened bulwark of bourgeois discipline, of support to the domination of capital, of the preservation and indoctrination of servile obedience, and for subordination of the workers to the state" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXVII, 295). Attending to the monopolistic bourgeoisie, the West's ideologues try to prove that the capitalist army allegedly is not connected with the politics of the ruling class, but serves all social layers of society alike, preserves order in it and protects it against attack from without. But such reasoning has nothing in common with reality. The truth is that the ruling classes actively use the army to attain their class goals. Lenin wrote: "'Don't draw the army into politics' is a slogan of the hypocritical servants of the bourgeoisie . . . who in fact always have drawn the army into reactionary politics" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XII, 113). Imperialist armies are tools of the aggressive politics of the monopolistic bourgeoisie. They faithfully serve its narrow class, antipopular interests.

Deep contradictions born of the contrast and irreconcilability of interests of workers and exploiters lie between the people and armed forces in bourgeois countries and, within the armed forces themselves, between rank-and-file personnel and the officer corps. To make the army a more reliable tool of anti-popular politics, the ruling circles of imperialism try to bring it up in a caste spirit, and for this they form higher command and supervisory personnel of the armed forces, usually from their own midst. In order to separate the army from the people even more, many capitalist states presently are accomplishing a transition to a mercenary system of manning the armed forces.

The armies of imperialist states perform two basic functions: internal and external. The internal function is to use military force to put down in their own country revolutionary demonstrations by workers and their struggle for their own rights and to improve living conditions. Monopolistic capital is especially watchful for assuring its political dominance and it keeps all tools of power in constant readiness, including of course the armed forces. In Lenin's words, a standing army in bourgeois states "everywhere has become a tool of the reaction, a servant of capital in the struggle against labor, the executioner of people's freedom" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XII, 113).

In the United States itself, for example, troops have taken part repeatedly in dispersing demonstrations by workers and the youth and in suppressing riots by blacks. For several years now the British Army has been used for armed suppression of the movement of fighters for civil rights in Northern Ireland. The barbaric methods used by the Chilean military junta to deal with the freedom fighters are well known. Militarists of the YuAR [Republic of South Africa] are committing monstrous crimes. Events of 1976 are still fresh in the mind, when a peaceful demonstration of 10,000 schoolchildren and students protesting racial discrimination in education was fired on. Similar instances of using regular army units against one's own people are numerous in other capitalist countries as well.

According to "extraordinary laws" in the FRG, the Bundeswehr is authorized to carry out "arrests without sanctions of the procurator," "bans and suppression of political strikes," "forcible resettlement" and so on. In Japan the participation of troops in armed suppression of workers is covered by the law on "Self Defense Forces" as performance of a combat mission. A special instruction recommends the use even of tanks and armored vehicles against "strikers."

Thus the use of armed forces to combat workers is a law of life of the exploiting order. It is covered by military regulations, manuals and instructions. Personnel of armies in bourgeois countries undergo special training and are taught methods of dealing with their own people.

The external function of capitalist armies also is no less reactionary. It consists of waging aggressive wars against other countries in the name of interests of the major monopolies for purposes of partitioning the world and seizing new sources of raw materials, markets for sales and spheres for capital investments. Its cutting edge is aimed at countries of the socialist community, the USSR above all, as well as against developing states.

No matter where soldiers of imperialist armies appear, their arrival signifies the suppression of progressive movements and establishment of the authority of monopolies. The American militarists, for example, often intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states. In the 200 years of existence of the United States, the Marine Corps has participated in more than 300 military campaigns and police operations in various countries. And let us recall the not-so-distant events of the 20th century. In the early 1950's it was the intervention in Korea, in the 1960's and early 1970's it was the barbaric war in Vietnam in which 1.2 million officers and men of the U.S. Army and armies of its satellites took part simultaneously. To all this should be added the imperialists' suppression of national liberation movements in a number of countries of Latin America, organization of the blockade of Cuba, the accomplishment of numerous state overthrows, whipping up tension in the Near East, military support of the racist regimes of South Africa and so on.

The largest army of capitalist countries is the /U.S. Armed Forces./ There now are some three million persons under arms here, including over two million in the regular troops and some one million persons in the organized reserves. The U.S. Armed Forces consist of the Ground Forces, Air Force and Navy. Within each branch of the Armed Forces are corresponding combat arms and services. According to operational-strategic missions the Armed Forces of the United States are subdivided into strategic forces, general-purpose forces, forces for air and sea movement, as well as reserves.

The Ground Forces are considered one of the basic branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. They consist of the regular army and reserve formations (the Army Reserve and ground forces of the National Guard). The regular army has some 774,000 persons. It includes armored, mechanized, infantry, airborne and air assault combined units.

The U.S. Air Force of some 800,000 service personnel (counting the reserve) and some 200,000 civilians includes aircraft, intercontinental ballistic missiles, antimissile and antiaircraft systems, and various space devices.

The U.S. Navy of 900,000 persons has more than 700 combatants and auxiliary vessels. Naval and Marine Corps aviation has some 6,600 aircraft and helicopters in the order of battle.

A significant part of the U.S. Armed Forces is located far beyond the country's borders, near the borders of socialist and other countries. The largest grouping of these forces is stationed in Europe--310,000 persons.

Combat training of American service personnel bears an intensive character and is aimed at practicing aggressive actions in coordination with troops of their allies in the aggressive blocs.

/The Armed Forces of Great Britain/ include strategic nuclear forces, ground forces, air forces and general-purpose naval forces. Regular Armed Forces of Great Britain comprise 345,000 persons. As with the United States, England pays considerable attention to the construction and development of strategic nuclear forces. At the present time they include four nuclear-powered submarines with 64 Polaris A-3 missiles aboard which perform combat patrols in turn.

The ground forces, numbering 175,000 persons, include units and combined units stationed in the European zone and in overseas territories. The largest and most combat-ready grouping of ground forces is the British Army of the Rhine numbering up to 60,000 persons, in the FRG. The British ground forces have 900 Chieftain tanks, Honest John missiles, and modern antitank and artillery armament.

The air force has 94,000 persons, over 500 warplanes as well as surface-to-air missile units.

The naval forces traditionally have been the main branch of the British Armed Forces. They hold second place in the capitalist world in combat might, second only to the U.S. Navy. The Navy is the main platform for Great Britain's strategic nuclear weapons. The overall size of regular personnel of the British Navy is 76,000 persons. The British Navy has 160 combatants in the order of battle, including eight nuclear-powered submarines (of which four are strategic submarines), 20 diesel-powered submarines, an aircraft carrier, helicopter carrier, destroyers and frigates.

The /FRG Armed Forces/ are among the strongest in the capitalist world. The overall size of the Bundeswehr is 495,000 persons. Its basic nucleus consists of ground forces, which have 12 divisions placed into three army corps.

The FRG's army has powerful air forces--two squadrons of operational Pershing missiles as well as some 450 fighter-bombers of American make capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The FRG's Navy numbers some 180 combatants, 100 auxiliary vessels and some 190 aircraft and helicopters. A number of steps now are being taken to modernize the Navy.

Large armed forces presently are being maintained by /France/ (500,000 persons), /Turkey/ (453,000 persons), /Italy/ (421,000 persons), /Japan/ (260,000 persons) and /Greece/ (161,000 persons).

The size of other capitalist armies is small, but all these armies usually are equipped with modern weapons, are well trained and are interconnected by means of a system of aggressive military blocs.

The armies of capitalist states carry on intensive ideological conditioning of the personnel, with its main content being anticommunism and antisovietism as well as praise of the bourgeois way of life. Stern measures are applied to fight the penetration of progressive ideas into the army and to suppress the slightest free thinking. The command element of imperialist armies keeps a strict eye on the political sentiment of service personnel, identifies the "dissidents" and punishes them in a most merciless manner. The chief goal of ideological conditioning of service personnel and disciplinary practice in bourgeois armies is to assure the personnel's mechanical, blind obedience so that they can be used at any time as tools for preserving the rule of exploiting classes and carrying out their aggressive plans.

Thus the conclusion can be drawn that the armed forces of capitalist states are a very important tool of imperialism's aggressive politics; a gendarme at the service of international reaction.

3. Aggressive Military-Political Blocs of Imperialist States

The creation of military-political alliances holds one of the chief places in imperialism's foreign policy following World War II. "Sacred alliances" and coalitions of powers for economic and territorial division and repartition of the world also were formed repeatedly in the past. But never in all of mankind's history has such an abundance of various military groupings been seen as exists in the capitalist world at the present.

The North Atlantic Alliance (NATO) is the chief tool for fanning tensions in the world. It includes the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Greece, Turkey, the FRG and Spain. In 1966 France and in 1974 Greece refused to participate in NATO's military organization.

Since the first months of its functioning, the North Atlantic Alliance's primary human, physical and financial resources, coalition military formations, plans and doctrines have been oriented above all at the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries as well as against the national liberation movement. Attempting to conceal NATO's aggressive essence, western powers have given the treaty setting it up the form of an agreement on a defensive alliance. It is well known, however, that western countries never have been threatened by anyone. The smoke screen of formulations about "defense," "maintaining security" and measures to repulse "aggression" was needed to conceal the intent of imperialist forces to unfold the arms race in order to prepare for a predatory war. The defensive demagoguery set in motion from the beginning of NATO's existence also is being used actively to this day, but it cannot deceive anyone. The North Atlantic Alliance has a clear-cut aggressive character and is directed against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, which is not hidden even by official representatives of NATO member nations in their public appearances.

The United States--a center of anticommunism and militarism--has headed this sinister "sacred alliance" of reaction for over three decades. The United States pursues the goal of using the territories, armed forces, military-industrial and human resources of West European countries for its own aggressive schemes and selfish interests by turning them into a base for aggression. At the same time the United States views NATO as an important tool for consolidating and reinforcing its political, economic and military influence in Western Europe.

A number of trends typical of American bloc politics can be identified. Above all, it is the efforts of U.S. diplomacy to broaden NATO's geographic sphere of activity including even the oil-rich zone of the Persian Gulf and further. The United States and its NATO partners last year succeeded in drawing Spain into this aggressive bloc.

The activity of another militaristic bloc--ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and the United States)--has become noticeably animated of late. It was set up in the Pacific Ocean region, but beginning in 1978 the armed forces of this bloc's member nations, under Pentagon pressure, have been developing the Indian

Ocean more and more intensively by holding joint exercises, conducting patrols and creating joint military bases there.

In an attempt to shift a portion of the militaristic burden in the Far East onto Japan's shoulders, the United States is imposing on it an expanded interpretation of the zone of action of the American-Japanese "security treaty." In addition to the Japanese islands and waters washing them, they propose to include in this zone South Korea, where there are American bases and troops, as well as Taiwan. Meanwhile Washington is trying to get Tokyo to increase military expenditures and renounce those provisions of the constitution which place definite restrictions on a build-up in Japanese military might.

One other trend--creation of new military groupings--stands out more and more clearly today. The United States is attempting to knock together some kind of "superbloc" made up of NATO countries as well as Japan under its aegis and on an antisoviet basis. In the Far East Washington is figuring on bringing together in the future bilateral alliances with Japan and South Korea and military ties with Taiwan into a single bloc--the Northeast Asia Treaty Organization (NEATO). There also is a plan to knock together a broader political grouping--the "Pacific community," which in addition to the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, is to include ASEAN countries (the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand). One of the purposes of this is to turn nonaligned countries of ASEAN into accomplices of imperialist adventures and prevent a normalization of relationships between countries of Southeast Asia following the U.S. channel and states of Indochina.

Pentagon strategists are fostering the idea of creating military-political alliances in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf area, the former consisting of countries with conservative regimes with support of Egypt and Israel. A name already has been thought up for it--the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO). The second pact is planned to include Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Both groupings must be "guaranteed" support on the part of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean basin and of NATO's war machine. On the political plane they are called upon to introduce a split in the ranks of Arab countries and draw them into the orbit of imperialist politics, chiefly American.

The Pentagon is continuing the militaristic fuss in the Near East. Hardly had the "Bright Star" maneuvers on Egyptian territory ended when the U.S. military command announced its intention to conduct one more troop exercise here, tentatively in June-July of this year. The United States is building up its military presence in the Near East in parallel by strengthening the alliance with Israel. An American-Israeli "memorandum of mutual understanding in the area of strategic cooperation" was published recently. A "coordination council" of the two countries is being set up in conformity with this document, to handle planning and preparation of joint military maneuvers, the deployment of American weapons on Israeli territory, military deliveries and so on.

The American-Israeli military pact considerably broadened the scope of imperialist intervention in the affairs of Arab states. It means that American imperialism intends to take advantage of the Israeli militarists even more actively in the name of defense of its interests in the Near East. Tel Aviv on its part counts on relying on the might of the overseas international gendarme for continuing the expansion and perpetuating territorial seizures. The appetites of the Israeli aggressors are growing. For example, in mid-December of last year the Israeli Knesset (parliament) approved a "law" annexing the Golan Heights belonging to Syria and seized by Israel during the aggression against Arab countries in 1967. When we consider that America's NATO allies now are being implicated in the U.S.-Israeli pact through "multinational forces" in the Sinai it is clear that the threat to peace and security in this area can only grow.

U.S. imperialists also are seeking new forms of implementing military bloc politics in Latin America. Washington plans the creation of the so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO). According to the thinking of the authors of this idea, SATO will unite the United States, the racist Republic of South Africa and a number of countries of South America. The White House plans to use SATO to suppress the national liberation movement of nations, whip up the arms race, fan international tension and, not at all in last place, free its forces in the South Atlantic for employment in other parts of the world.

The export of arms is an important channel through which imperialist bloc politics are implemented. The United States is the most important supplier. It sends arms above all into countries with reactionary, despotic regimes, where centers of international tension are retained and where intrigues and plots are woven against freedomloving peoples.

Of late Pakistan has attracted the gaze of American ruling circles. This country's extremely favorable strategic position in Southeast Asia, its broad egress into the Indian Ocean, common borders with India, China, Afghanistan and Iran, and proximity to the USSR's southern borders as well as the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf long ago made Pakistan a tidbit for the United States. Establishment of a military regime here headed by General Zia-ul-Haq set Washington's leaders to thinking that Pakistan can be the successor of the Shah's Iran. In exchange for an agreement to "cooperate" with Washington, Pakistan was offered much military "assistance" or, simply stated, payment for turning this country into a gendarme for American imperialism in the region.

The bargain was struck. Its total amount was \$3.2-3.7 billion. This enormous sum is split in half. One half is economic or, more correctly, military-economic "assistance." The other half is purely military. It includes deliveries of tanks, APC's, warplanes and missile launchers. Of particular value to Pakistan is the U.S. pledge to deliver 40 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers. The United States is refitting its own Air Force with such machines. But it is necessary to pay off the favors. Washington demanded that Pakistan give it territory for military bases. The agreement was signed.

The Washington administration is attempting to impose an agreement on a number of countries on narrower and more specific matters of military cooperation. For example, agreements with Oman, Somalia and Kenya provide for use of their ports and airfields for prepositioning extensive stocks of American weapons intended for the Rapid Deployment Force being prepared for invasion of other countries in return for tens of millions of dollars. With the help of these deals the United States little by little is drawing nonaligned countries into the one-sided military alliance.

Imperialism's military bloc strategy at the present stage is linked to a considerable extent with the antisoviet politics being conducted by the PRC leadership. Joining with the imperialists on an antisocialist, antisoviet basis, China concluded a treaty with Japan which actually is directed against the Soviet Union.

One can hear talks in the West more and more often about the possibility of setting up a military "triangle" consisting of the United States, China and also Japan. Of course each of these countries pursues its own goals in the alliance being formed. In addition to the shameless antisovietism characteristic of Washington and Beijing it is difficult to find other areas where their interests would coincide. Nevertheless, there is an apparent course toward joining a bloc with China. It is reflected in declarations on "parallel strategic interests" and on "gravitation toward cooperation in the military field and intelligence matters." The White House authorized the sale to China of "dual use" equipment, i.e., not only for peaceful, but also for military purposes. Even more dangerous actions are being taken with Washington's blessing along the line of the North Atlantic Alliance, the bosses of which are directly calling China a "NATO member."

Thus no matter at what level it is conducted, whether it be bilateral alliances, regional groupings or a "global partnership," military bloc politics reflects the desire by U.S. imperialism to mobilize and use resources of other countries in the struggle against progressive changes in the modern world and in the attack against detente. No matter what tactical "innovation" distinguishes these politics, its basis continues to be anticommunism, antisovietism and western attempts to break the balance of forces existing in the world and impose its own will on freedomloving peoples from a position of military superiority. "Judging from many signs," states the declaration of the CPSU CC Politburo, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers "On Results of the Visit by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany," "the powers predominant in NATO, and the United States above all, continue to place reliance on obtaining military advantages for themselves, and in fact on the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. As L. I. Brezhnev declared firmly and clearly, including during his visit to the FRG, the Soviet Union will not agree to this. The Soviet people and Communist Party never will waive the interests of our country's security or that of our allies and friends. The nations of Europe and the American people, everyone to whom the cause of disarmament and peace is dear, have to know this. Responsible leaders of the western states also have to realize this."

In completing presentation of material on the topic it should be emphasized that the sharp increase in aggressiveness of imperialism, the arms race building up from year to year in capitalist countries, and their military preparations aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist states demand unremitting vigilance and constant combat readiness of Soviet military personnel.

From the first days of the new training year the All-Army Socialist Competition under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" unfolded in the Army and Navy at the initiative of foremost military collectives. It is aimed at marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR with high indicators in combat and political training.

The important element for Soviet military personnel today is outstanding training, expert mastery of weapons and combat equipment, faultless performance of official duties, high discipline, constant readiness and the capability to act skillfully and decisively in any situation. Every serviceman must realize clearly what a high responsibility is placed on him as an armed defender of the socialist homeland. Now when the imperialist predators are irresponsibly brandishing the nuclear weapon--the most destructive weapon of our century--we must be trebly vigilant, ready at any minute to repulse the aggressor.

Active use must be made of a political map of the world during the class.

/In the seminar (discussion)/ it is desirable to discuss the following questions: 1. Where is the aggressive essence of modern imperialism manifested? 2. Struggle by the CPSU and Soviet state for peace and security of nations. 3. What is the purpose of armies of capitalist countries? 4. The main aggressive military-political blocs of imperialism. 5. What is the mission of unit or ship personnel in assuring high combat readiness?

/During hours of self-training/ one can recommend that students study Lenin's works "The Army and Revolution" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XII, 111-114), Comrade Brezhnev's report "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS," pp 19-31, 66), the speech by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov at a report-election Komsomol meeting of a guards motorized rifle regiment of the Taman' Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 December 1981), and Chapter Three of the text for political studies "Mir segodnya" [The World Today] (Voyenizdat, 1979, pp 77-120).

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ARMED FORCES

OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON LAWS ABOUT MILITARY SERVICE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 3, Feb 82 (signed to press 19 Jan 82) pp 71-76

[Article by Maj Justice Ye. Kazimirov: "Soviet Laws on Military Service";¹ passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The class on this topic is held with soldiers and sailors of the second period of training after study of the topic "The present-day military-political situation. Tasks of military personnel to increase vigilance and for exemplary performance of operational readiness and guard, duty and watch service." During presentation of the material propagandists are called upon to help students study in more detail the demands of V. I. Lenin and the CPSU for socialist legality and clarify the need for its strict observance in the Soviet Armed Forces and the responsibility of service personnel for violating the procedure for performing service in the Army and Navy.

Six hours are set aside for study of the topic /from reserve time./ Of them two hours are recommended for the narrative, two for self-training and two for a discussion on the topic.

/During the narrative/ the following questions must be examined: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist legality and the need for its strict observance. 2. Soviet law on the responsibility of service personnel for violating the procedure for performing military service. 3. Have firm knowledge of and follow conscientiously the demands of Soviet laws, the oath and regulations.

/In a brief introduction/ one must note that service in the USSR Armed Forces is honored and respected among Soviet citizens. Soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers perform the constitutional duty of serving our Motherland and socialist achievements with a feeling of high responsibility. They realize well that with the international situation noticeably aggravated through the fault of imperialism under present-day conditions their main task is to be on guard in constant combat readiness. Army and Navy personnel take an active part in socialist competition under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" and successfully accomplish the tasks facing them in the new training year while persistently increasing their expertise and strengthening discipline and order.

1. Material for political studies on the topic "Soviet laws of responsibility of service personnel for violating procedures for performing service in the USSR Armed Forces."

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and the Need for Its Strict Observance

The Communist Party and its Central Committee manifest constant concern for strengthening the legal basis of state and public life, improving Soviet laws and making juridical norms conform with the new level reached by our society in the stage of developed socialism.

We know how highly Lenin valued the importance of socialist law and order and the creative force of Soviet laws. Their role is determined above all by the fact that they reflect in a generalized and concentrated form the will of the people and the main directions of party and state policy and conform to principles of communist morality. Lenin stated that "the slightest lawlessness or violation of Soviet order already is a /hole/ which enemies of the workers will use immediately" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XXXIX, 156).

The creation of Soviet law is linked inseparably with Lenin's name. Vladimir Il'ich defined the scientific principles of socialist legality, its essence and role in socialist society, and the demands on it.

The building of communism is impossible without mobilization of the will and efforts of all workers, without organization of the whole Soviet people, and without subordination of each and every one to a single statewide order. Based on this our laws demand reinforcement of the discipline of labor, safekeeping and multiplication of the people's property, and observance of public order. At the same time they grant broad opportunities for comprehensive development of creative initiative and for realization of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens.

The Soviet Union put an end once and for all to such fundamental social reasons for antisocial manifestations as private ownership, exploitation of man by man, national oppression, unemployment, hunger and poverty of the masses. This creates necessary conditions for eradication of all violations of law and order and for elimination of crime. But unfortunately, there still are deviations from the standards of our life, instances of hooliganism and misappropriation of socialist property, and facts of bribe-taking and malicious violation of labor and military discipline.

Bourgeois ideologues intentionally distort the meaning of measures being taken by the Soviet state to strengthen socialist legality and law and order. They depict concern for increasing efficiency, discipline and the individual's responsibility to society as a violation of democracy and human rights. But the individual's performance of his civil duties is just as necessary an element of democracy as the exercise of rights and freedoms. Our party teaches that it is the responsible approach of every citizen to his duties and the people's interests that creates a reliable base for fullest implementation of socialist democratism and genuine personal freedom.

A unity of rights and duties and mutual responsibility of society and the individual is one of the most important principles of the Soviet system. The

Communist Party and Soviet state devote constant attention to development of the individual, to broader satisfaction of the economic, cultural and other needs of Soviet citizens, and to the further development of socialist democracy. At the same time they see to it that our society is a society of strict legality and of steadily strengthening law and order.

The democratic character of the Soviet state, the active role of laws in the life of our society, and the indestructible link of socialist democracy, legality and law and order have been reflected in the USSR Constitution. The Basic Law states that the Soviet state and all its entities function on the basis of Soviet legality and ensure protection of law and order, society's interests and the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Socialist legality and law and order represent the basis of society's normal life, a necessary and important condition for successful accomplishment of the plans for building communism. This is why, in accomplishing the tasks advanced by the CPSU Program, party congresses and CPSU CC plenums, our party and Soviet state are carrying out important measures for further strengthening of socialist legality in the country. This is reflected above all in the extensive work of improving Soviet law--the juridical foundation of socialist legality. Principles of Law of the USSR and Union Republics have gone into effect in recent years in such areas of law as labor, civil, family, criminal, and criminal-procedure law, codes of the union republics, Principles of Law of the USSR and Union Republics on Administrative Offenses, and so on.

In conformity with resolutions of the 25th party congress considerable work has been done to compile a code of laws of the Soviet state, which contributed to an increase in the stability of law and order.

Meanwhile, as practical experience indicates, it is not enough to develop and pass a good law; a law lives and functions if it is fulfilled. Strict and conscientious observance of the laws of our state of the whole people is evidence of the citizen's political and moral maturity. As Comrade Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, we have much work to do to improve the socialist way of life and eradicate everything hindering development of a new person (see "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 64).

Our socialist legality differs fundamentally from bourgeois legality. Lenin said that not one country had such an abundance of laws as czarist Russia, but nothing resembling legality existed here; since all laws were directed against the toiling masses. Even now bourgeois legality in capitalist countries serves as a tool for protecting the interests of ruling classes and for exploiting the working people.

At one time American writer Mark Twain noted: "There is no end to laws in the United States, just as there is no beginning to their fulfillment." The great satirist was right. There is no shortage of pompous talk abroad about "human rights." But one thing is lacking--genuine rights and freedoms for millions of Americans, rights and freedoms not in words, but in deeds.

Soviet laws protect our social and state system, the socialist system of management and socialist ownership, the rights and lawful interests of enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes and other organizations and of every working person from any infringements. Legality consequently serves the goals of defense and strengthening of the Soviet state, assurance of its high defensive capability and successful accomplishments of the tasks of building communism, and meets the interests of all Soviet citizens. Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: "Soviet laws reflect in a generalized, concentrated form the will of the people and basic directions of party and state policy, and they assure society's movement along a given course" ("Leninskim kursom" [With a Leninist Course], III, 48).

2. Soviet Law on the Responsibility of Military Personnel for Violation of Procedures for Performing Military Service

Socialist legality in our country extends to all kinds of state activities and all walks of life of society, including military. Lenin noted that success of our military organizational development was determined by the fact that it was conducted in a spirit of overall Soviet organizational development and on uniform principles of socialist legality.

In conformity with Lenin's ideas about defense of the socialist homeland, the USSR Constitution defines that the USSR Armed Forces have been created and universal military obligation established for purposes of protecting socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. The Basic Law emphasizes that service in the ranks of the Armed Forces is an honorable duty and defense of the socialist homeland is the sacred obligation of Soviet citizens. The USSR Constitution fixes defense of the socialist homeland as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state and as a matter of the whole people.

Lenin always placed the strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces in a direct connection with strengthening of legality and military discipline. He made the appeal: "Execute all laws on the Red Army and all orders not out of fear, but out of conscience, and maintain discipline in it in every possible way" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXIX, 152). Following Lenin's behests, the Communist Party devotes constant attention to strengthening socialist legality in the Armed Forces. In particular, combined-arms regulations of the USSR Armed Forces and a number of other military-legal documents were drawn up and adopted in recent years.

Being a component part of USSR law, Soviet military law reflects the will of our people to strengthen national defense and reflects CPSU policy on organizational development of the Armed Forces. It fixes the socialist character of relationships among service personnel and safeguards military law and order against infringements and infractions. Soviet military law juridically formulates the principles of organizational development and procedure for manning the Armed Forces, and the legal principles of Soviet military discipline.

Precise military law and order, without which the effectiveness and high quality of personnel training and constant combat readiness are inconceivable,

takes shape as a result of precise, steadfast fulfillment of all requirements of Soviet military law by military personnel in subunits, units and aboard ships.

Soviet military law has its features determined by the specific nature and procedures for performing service in the Army and Navy and by the need for strict discipline and consistent implementation of the principle of one-man command in every Army and Navy collective. Legislative acts regulating military law and order are promulgated with consideration of this.

The most important matters concerning the defensive capability of the Soviet state and the organizational development and strengthening of the Army and Navy are fixed and regulated, in addition to the USSR Constitution, by laws and ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers, by the military oath, by combined-arms regulations and by orders of the USSR Minister of Defense. Among the military-legal documents of the Soviet state are the USSR Law "On Universal Military Obligation," statutes on the procedure for taking the military oath and for performing military service, and the USSR Law "On Criminal Responsibility for Military Crimes."

Pointing out the importance of legal standards contained in Red Army regulations, the 8th RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Congress emphasized that these standards introduce "firmness and formality to inner relationships of the Army and to the rights and duties of its component elements..."

Our party shows steadfast concern for improving military law and for its strict observance by all service personnel, and it strives for complete eradication of crime in the Army and Navy. Disobedience to commanders and superiors, an infraction of the rules for performing operational readiness, absence from the unit without leave and other military crimes have an extremely negative effect on troop combat readiness and reduce their capability to rebuff the enemy. This is why a fight against these crimes is conducted resolutely and uncompromisingly along all avenues. Statutes on military tribunals and the military procuracy adopted in recent years have been of great importance for preventing crude infractions of discipline and public order.

It must be remembered that service personnel who have committed infractions of legal standards regulating the procedure for performing military service are held for disciplinary, criminal and material liability. In conformity with Article 82 of the USSR Law "On Universal Military Obligation," service personnel and reservists called up for courses bear responsibility for infraction of military discipline and public order in accordance with the USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Conduct.

A commander (chief) can limit himself to reminding the offender of the obligations of service and if necessary subject the transgressor to disciplinary punishment, i.e., make him answerable for /disciplinary responsibility/.

Interests of the Motherland's defense obligate the commander (chief) to demand observance of military discipline and order resolutely and firmly and not let a single misdemeanor of a subordinate go without bringing influence to bear. As the USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Punishment states, the order of a commander (chief) is law for subordinates. The order has to be executed implicitly, exactly and on time. A commander not only has the right, but is obligated to struggle decisively against infractions of military discipline, since poor exactingness, a cover-up of misdeeds, or failure to take steps to impose order give rise to disorganization and laxity and undermine combat readiness.

In those cases where infractions of military discipline are especially dangerous and malicious and involve a substantial disturbance of order, service personnel are made answerable for /criminal liability/. The list of crimes against the procedure of performing military service is given in the Law on Criminal Liability for Military Crimes (this list must be read in the class).

Crimes, covered by criminal law, against the established procedure for performing military service, committed by service personnel as well as reservists while they are taking training courses, are considered military crimes. They include a first-term serviceman's absence without leave from the unit or place of service lasting more than 24 hours but no more than three days, or of less than 24 hours but committed a second time within a three-month period. Responsibility for a serviceman's failure to appear for service on time without valid reasons when being released from the unit, when being assigned, during a transfer, or returning from TDY, leave or a medical institution is treated on an identical basis with absence without leave.

Absence without leave or failure to appear for service on time during peacetime is punishable by assignment to a disciplinary battalion for a period of from three months to two years or, with mitigating circumstances, by application of an article of the USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Punishment.

A more serious crime than being absent without leave is considered to be the prolonged absence without leave from the unit or place of service by a first-term serviceman. Prolonged absence without leave by a private (seaman) or sergeant (petty officer) on first-term service as well as his failure to appear on time at the unit or place of service without valid reasons when being released from the unit, during an assignment or transfer, or from TDY, leave or a medical establishment of more than three days duration involves imprisonment for a period of from one to five years.

Desertion, i.e., abandoning a military unit or place of service for the purpose of avoiding military service, as well as failure to appear in a unit or at a place of service for this same purpose during an assignment or transfer or from TDY, leave or after medical treatment, is a very dangerous military crime. Desertion is punishable by imprisonment for a period of from three to seven years.

Avoidance of military service by means of self-inflicted injury, simulation of illness, forging documents or other deception as well as refusal to perform

duties assigned to a serviceman also is considered a military crime. Persons guilty of these crimes are punished by imprisonment for a period of from three to seven years.

It should be emphasized that in wartime the severity of punishment for the crimes against the procedure of performing service as listed above is increased considerably.

The narrative about /material liability/ of service personnel should begin with a reminder that existing military law obligates personnel to treat physical assets carefully, use them economically and prevent damage or loss. But facts still are encountered of a careless attitude of some privates (seamen) and sergeants (petty officers) toward military property and combat equipment. The grounds and procedure for making servicemen answerable for material liability are established by the Statute on Material Liability of Servicemen for Damage Caused to the State.

Material liability consists of the obligation for monetary reimbursement of property damage caused by a serviceman's unlawful actions. If the damage was caused by criminal actions, the culprits are made answerable for criminal liability simultaneously with material liability. Instances where damage is caused in the performance of official duties by unlawful actions which are not crimes involve disciplinary liability. But if the damage is caused not in the performance of official duties, the culprits are made answerable for material liability to the full extent of damage caused, by decision of the court.

Thus existing law concerning legal responsibility of service personnel contributes to a strengthening of legality and law and order in the Army and Navy and to indoctrination of personnel in a spirit of steadfast observance of requirements for the procedure for performing military service. Primary attention is given to preventing crimes and other infractions of the law in the work of stamping out crime. A large role here is played by legal propaganda among the troops, an explanation of military law to service personnel, and indoctrination of personnel in a spirit of respect for our state's laws and strict observance of all provisions of the oath and regulations.

3. Firmly Know and Conscientiously Fulfill Requirements of Soviet Laws, the Oath and Regulations

Regulation order is the heart of military law and order. As pointed out by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, strict regulation order above all is exemplary performance of operational readiness and of guard and internal duties, precise organization of combat and political training, technically competent maintenance of weapons, proper relationships among service personnel, precise fulfillment of the daily routine and training plans and programs, and intelligent organization of the daily lives and leisure time of personnel and mass sports work.

Firm discipline and strict and precise observance of Soviet laws and the demands of the oath and regulations by all service personnel represent necessary components of high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of Army

and Navy personnel. Herein lies the guarantee for successful fulfillment of the Soviet Armed Forces' constitutional duty to the people to defend the socialist homeland reliably and be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The permanent importance of socialist legality for the Army and Navy lies in the fact that it assures a high level of efficiency and the precise, cohesive actions of all service personnel, subunits, units, staffs and other military control entities. The very essence of military discipline is none other than strict and precise observance by all service personnel of the procedures and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations.

Unfortunately, however, instances of infractions of the law still have not been eradicated once and for all among service personnel. Life indicates that transgressors usually are persons who still have not acquired ideological conviction, moral stability, or a correct idea about social values of our society and standards of conduct of service personnel. On taking the slippery path of infractions of military discipline and the procedures and rules for performing Army and Navy service, such persons usually count on impunity. Some of them, by virtue of their naivete and ignorance of the law, do not perceive the make-up of a crime in their misdeeds and do not see the line beyond which bravado and foolhardiness develop into an infraction of the law. But the law is the law and ignorance of its provisions does not relieve the transgressor of his liability.

We will give an example which is not, of course, typical of our Army reality, but which is very instructive.

...N. Nikulin was in the dock. Quite recently he was standing in a military formation, but now he was being tried by a military tribunal for acts which, in the language of the law, are termed concisely "nonregulation relationships." One evening he struck a colleague for rowdy motives. The military tribunal set punishment for Nikulin at three years imprisonment with assignment to a corrective labor camp. Of course it did not take Nikulin all at once or just a single day to commit the crime. It began with seemingly trivial matters--with apparently joking claims on illegitimate favors in service and mocking comments about those who were called up later. Those around him looked on indifferently without straightening out their comrade, who was throwing aside all restraint more and more, or putting him in his place.

There are no trivial matters in the demands of military discipline. The slightest slip in service, let alone in conduct, is fraught with serious consequences, which is not surprising. The fact is that strict discipline and execution are needed by Soviet military personnel for ensuring the holiest of holies--the Motherland's security. In order to safeguard the people's peaceful labor reliably, we must be in unrelenting combat readiness. For this we need detailed awareness and discipline. Discipline is the basis of all service by military personnel and of their life, training, daily routine and leisure time.

As stated in the regulation, military discipline obligates each serviceman to observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws strictly; to fulfill the demands of the military oath, military regulations, and orders and instructions of commanders (chiefs) exactly; to endure steadfastly all burdens and deprivations of military service and not be sparing of his own blood or life itself in performing military duty; to keep military and state secrets strictly; to be honest, truthful, attend to military affairs conscientiously and safeguard in every way the entrusted weapons, combat and other equipment, and military and people's property; to be respectful toward commanders (chiefs) and seniors, and to follow the rules of military courtesy and saluting; to conduct themselves with dignity and honor outside the unit, to refrain from infractions of public order for their part and keep others from doing so, and assist in every way to defend the honor and dignity of citizens.

Correct relationships among soldiers and seamen and the cohesiveness of military collectives are of great importance for strengthening discipline and preventing infractions of the law. The feeling of fellowship, mutual help and firm friendship, in the presence of which no dangers or adversities are to be feared, are especially important in the Army and Navy. The role of troop comradeship is extremely great under present-day conditions, where successful performance of a combat mission is determined to a considerable extent by the cohesiveness in actions of entire subunits and where the efforts of each soldier merge as one, as never before, with the efforts of the entire collective.

The tough cohesion, mutual help, and readiness and capability to replace a comrade at the gun, missile or ship's machinery and to endure all burdens and difficulties for the sake of common success are important components of firm military discipline. Correct, truly comradely relations among service personnel, relationships conforming to our laws, the provisions of military regulations and standards of communist morality generate the atmosphere of a healthy moral climate in a collective.

It is apropos for the propagandist to emphasize that commanders encourage strict fulfillment of the demands of the oath and regulations and servicemen's patriotic, selfless attitude toward military labor. The USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Punishment grants commanders and chiefs great rights for giving incentives to personnel for intelligent initiative, zeal, and exploits and distinction in service.

The real defender of the Motherland is above all a patriot who is ready to perform an exploit or selfless military work for the sake of performing his military duty or executing a commander's order. He cannot serve as it suits him, halfheartedly, because the conscience of a patriot and responsibility to himself, to the countrymen who sent him to serve and to the entire Soviet people does not permit him to do this. The inspiring words from Comrade Brezhnev's book "Vospominaniya" [Memoirs] went deeply to each soldier's heart: "All of us have a very strongly developed sense of homeland. . . . And it of course is not just fed by contemplation of the beauty of our earth. One must take root in it, as they say, and when a person works hard on it, grows grain, founds a city, builds a new road or digs trenches in this soil in defending it, then he will understand completely what the Motherland is."

Synchronizing their every step with Soviet laws and provisions of the oath and regulations and observing military discipline strictly, Soviet soldiers fulfill our party's instructions on further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces, increasing their vigilance, and on constant readiness to defend our Motherland and the achievements of socialism.

In completing the narrative it is desirable for the propagandist to quote the words of USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov from his speech at the Komsomol report-election meeting of the guards motorized rifle regiment of the Taman' Guards Division: "The question today is to establish in every military collective a discipline which is not for show but is highly conscientious and so genuinely firm, and to ensure regulation order and the example of all Komsomol members without exception. . . . The soldier begins with discipline, and the Army is strong in firm discipline."

Each serviceman's faultless fulfillment of demands of Soviet laws, the military oath and regulations contributes to the development of combat collectives which are strong in their cohesiveness and schooling and ready at any minute to come to the defense of socialism's sacred boundaries at the Motherland's order.

During /independent training/ students study the works of Lenin entitled "Speech at a Broad Workers' and Red Army Conference in Rogozhsko-Simonovskiy Rayon on 13 May 1920" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLI, 120-121) and "Letter to Workers and Peasants on Occasion of the Victory over Kolchak" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXIX, 151-159); the "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] (articles 31, 32, 59-65); Comrade Brezhnev's report "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 63-66); the Law on Criminal Liability for Military Crimes; and the USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Punishment (articles 1-9, 43-51).

/During the discussion/ it is advisable to ask the students the following questions: 1. What demands did Lenin place on socialist legality? 2. What was the development of Lenin's views on socialist legality and the need for its strict observance in party documents? 3. What legal documents regulate the procedure for performance of military service by soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers? 4. What demands do the oath and regulations place on the procedures for performing service in the USSR Armed Forces? 5. In what instances can a serviceman be held answerable for disciplinary, criminal and material liability? 6. Why does the responsibility of service personnel for strict and precise observance of Soviet laws and the demands of military discipline increase under present-day conditions?

During the narrative it is recommended that the propagandist show students the text of the USSR Constitution, the USSR Law "On Universal Military Obligation" and the Statute on Performance of First-Term Active Military Duty; read necessary excerpts from them; familiarize soldiers and seamen with service records of the best personnel; and orient students on conscientious performance of their constitutional duty.

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NAVAL FORCES

EMPHASIS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING NOTED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 3, Feb 82 (signed to press 19 Jan 82) pp 40-45

[Article by Capt 1st Rank (Res) N. Zhichkin: "From the Ship to School"]

[Text] Three years ago ship's officer Capt 2d Rank V. Gol'dvarg received an assignment to instructor's duty at the Kaliningrad Higher Naval School. In seeing him off to his new station, his submariner friends believed that the former commander of an outstanding gunnery subunit, then a Komsomol worker, ship's political deputy, and propagandist and lecturer of a submarine force political department, would show his best side in his new capacity as well. They believed it and Gol'dvarg in fact justified their expectations. In a comparatively short time period he established a reputation as one of the best instructors in the fundamentals of military pedagogics and psychology at the military educational institution. According to the estimate of the command element, many favorable factors contributed to his successful professional development, and one of them was the experience of many years of shipboard service; service during which the officer taught and indoctrinated subordinates, and learned and was indoctrinated himself.

Lt Gol'dvarg, a graduate of a higher naval school, began shipboard service as commander of an automatic machinegun battery aboard one of the minesweepers of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. It was a difficult beginning, and he had to overcome difficulties which contributed to an accelerated maturing as a commander. In arranging his subordinates' special training, he went through the school of combat sweeping in particular. In those years many mines left by the war were still being encountered on the sea lanes. Awaiting a victim, they would lie on the bottom, rock on mine moorings, and roam the channels, driven by winds and currents. Explosions had rumbled more than once astern of the minesweeper. More than once the lieutenant had to take the commander's place in a launch, close with the floating death and then blow up the swept "find." He recalled one incident in particular.

The launch was approaching a mine by the stern. The wind picked up. The black ball, which appeared so immovable from afar, now was rocking ominously on the waves. About a half meter remained to it. Gol'dvarg stretched out his hands and fixed a charge...

"Pull away," he commanded the oarsmen, and the seamen leaned on the oars. The boat already was in a safe zone when the explosion rolled over the sea.

Everything went well and it appeared the lieutenant never would return to this episode. But perhaps it was then that Gol'dvarg thought for the first time about the reasons for a person's behavior in dangerous situations, about what fear was and how a commander could prevent the appearance of this feeling in subordinates. The reason for this was a stroke who previously, during boat competitions, usually acted confidently, but then suddenly began to "catch a crab," splashing those in the boat. "Just what happened to him just before the mine blew up?"

He got into a conversation about this with the seaman, and the latter admitted:

"I was hurrying, Comrade Lieutenant."

"Why? For there was sufficient time to depart from the danger zone."

"Who knows? It will go off all of a sudden and then our bones will be nowhere to be found."

The seaman left the cabin, but the conversation with him was implanted in the officer's brain like a splinter. "He was frightened... But why didn't the others give in to this feeling? For everyone saw the danger, but just one person reacted to it so uniquely..."

From that day Gol'dvarg began to take a greater interest in literature on military pedagogics and psychology. He found what he needed in books and journals and made excerpts from them. The pile of material he had selected gradually grew on the shelf in his cabin. When everything had been read and pondered he shared his thoughts with the division political officer. After hearing Gol'dvarg out the political worker advised him to speak on matters which interested him to officers in the wardroom. The lieutenant took up the suggestion and soon was lecturing on preparing people for actions in a dangerous situation.

According to Lenin's definition the element of war is danger. There is not one minute in a war when a fighting man is not surrounded by dangers. They are especially great in modern warfare with the use of nuclear missile weaponry. After covering these theses the officer dwelled in detail on how, in his opinion, fearlessness had to be instilled in military personnel under conditions of daily combat training. In conclusion he emphasized that concern has to be shown for developing a soldier's personality as a whole. A person who is not convinced of the rightness of his cause cannot be brave in combat. A person who has poor knowledge of weapons and equipment and has no faith in their capabilities hardly will dare take a bold step in employing them. A person who is not physically fit or accustomed to dangers may not withstand the stress at a difficult moment... Every commander has to bear this in mind if he wishes to see his subordinates ready to execute any order in the most difficult situation.

That first lecture by the young officer was not the peak of perfection, as they say. The lieutenant lacked theoretical depth as well as proficiency. This came to him later. Nevertheless, Gol'dvarg was pleased that he was able to catch his comrades' interest and spark a lively discussion among them of the theme on which he had touched.

Soon a sharp turning point occurred in the young officer's service. Komsomol members of the subunit of ships elected him as their leader. The officer delved more and more into the fine points of indoctrinational work and all the diversity of a military collective's life in this position, and later in the position of assistant chief of the political department for the Komsomol. It was in this period that Gol'dvarg made the first notes in his workbook which later became the basis of lectures on establishing a commander's authority and the role of public opinion in shaping a military person's moral-combat qualities. He now had taken up psychology seriously. And as before, service gave him the first impetus toward reflection on concrete problems of indoctrination and training. Daily work not only raised questions for the young political worker, but also required answers to be found to them.

Once Seaman Makov was visited by his mother. The navyman was sent ashore to see her. In the morning the commandant's office reported that the seaman had been detained by a patrol for drinking alcoholic beverages.

The commander punished Makov and the Komsomol bureau also reacted by preparing for and conducting a Komsomol meeting. According to the plan of the commander and Gol'dvarg, it was to generate a concerned discussion by all Komsomol personnel, but it turned out otherwise. Only bureau members and a few activists spoke at the meeting and the remaining Komsomol members were silent. The more the Komsomol secretary pondered what had occurred, the more clearly he realized that the collective's psychological structure had to be studied more thoroughly than before.

Was it possible to have the meeting condemn Makov unreservedly? Yes, but for this it was necessary to clarify first what role Makov played in relationships among colleagues and to learn everything on which his authority was based. As it turned out, Makov was a lively, jovial seaman who from outward appearance was just and ready to stand up for a comrade, which attracted colleagues to him and generated sympathy. Seeing this, the squad commander and team leader did not notice the other: Makov's "initiative" was manifested primarily when it was a matter of violating order, and his "justness" and "principle" were displayed in defending and protecting from the commander those who were at fault for something. In essence they did not see that he had little concern with his colleagues' interests and that all his thoughts were about one thing: how not to overload himself with troubles. If the commanders and Komsomol activists found an opportunity to show the collective Makov's true make-up, he would receive no support. That is just what happened when the Komsomol members again discussed this incident...

One has to know the collective and the structure of its inner relationships. The fact is that the conduct of a particular seaman or petty officer is manifested in these very relationships. Gol'dvarg became more and more convinced that an officer has to pay special attention to people whose values and

opinions carry most weight among colleagues. Just how can the authority of an individual--and this is mandatory for any reasonable organization of a collective in general, and a military collective in particular--be made to serve always as a positive basis for indoctrinating and training people?

In studying personnel Gol'dvarg primarily judged the merits of particular seamen and petty officers from their deeds. How is a person progressing in combat and political training? How does he participate in the work of the Komsomol or party organization? Who are his friends? Who supports him and whom does he support? The answers to these questions lay on the surface, as it were: Look and draw conclusions. But it is impossible to discern certain features of the subunit's psychological structure thusly, with the unaided eye. And then, for purposes of a detailed study of the collective, Gol'dvarg decided to visit the battle stations more often in order to see how the people work and how their relationships form during practice and drills. It is one thing when we know from accounts and reports of petty officers and subunit commanders that such-and-such a seaman received a "three" and another a "five," and quite another matter when we see with our own eyes the entire process of acquisition of military proficiency. An encounter with difficulties at the battle station and the seamen's interaction in a team all clears up the substance of human characters more sharply. It is not only the qualities of rank-and-file personnel that stand out in greater relief, but also the merits and shortcomings of junior commanders.

And the officer noticed something else: It is easier to establish contacts with people at the battle stations and areas of responsibility and, consequently, easier to study them and find out which of the navymen has greatest authority in a circle of colleagues, with whom do the personnel's sympathies lie and what evokes them. This permits shaping the aktiv and selecting people for advancement almost faultlessly, something of which Gol'dvarg became especially convinced later, when he became deputy commander for political affairs of the destroyer "Svetlyy" after completion of the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin.

"It turned out that immediately after I arrived at my new station the ship departed on a long deployment," recalls the captain 2d rank. "Of course I stopped at nothing to study the personnel as well as possible. I familiarized myself with all written documents and listened to information provided by appointed persons and the party and Komsomol aktiv. But an already tested means helped find out 'who's who' once and for all: being where the personnel perform their mission and seeing their work at the battle stations as often as possible. The political worker has to be everywhere: at meetings, political information sessions, political classes and conferences... But his primary place is in the thick of events, in the midst of functioning seamen, petty officers and officers. The fact is that this is important not only to study the collective; this increases the political worker's opportunities for influencing the course of affairs promptly."

After returning from the long deployment the officer spoke at a theoretical conference devoted to party-political work during an independent cruise. His report generated great interest among those present.

Gol'dvarg had occasion to take part in seven long deployments. With each one his conviction became stronger that one has to study the personnel constantly and comprehensively, using all methods, in the interests of making the collective cohesive. Contact with the personnel at battle stations and working where the primary mission assigned to the crew is being accomplished are in the foreground among these methods.

Capt 2d Rank Gol'dvarg came to school with extensive experience. Nevertheless at first he felt a bit unsure of himself in front of the cadet audience.

During the last few years he primarily had occasion to speak to officers, and not just in the submarine unit where he was a lecturer: He often was invited aboard other ships as well. His lectures on the substance and content of command authority and on the social-psychological principles for elevating it were especially successful. The captain 2d rank realized that the students' interest in the subjects was explained not just by the quality of presentations. Development of the Navy and those changes which the scientific-technical revolution had made in its character had caused an elevation in the role of the military collective and of all aspects of managing it. Every commander vitally needs to have a good understanding of many provisions of military psychology and pedagogics.

But now he had cadets before him... Would he, an instructor, be able to persuade the audience as to the need to study the subject seriously and perceive in it that which the young commander will need aboard ship immediately and to no less an extent than a knowledge of weapons, equipment and tactics?

The very first lectures and first seminars showed that he could not count on easy success. The cadets proved to be a special category of students. Many of them considered military pedagogics and psychology to be something secondary. They reasoned that guns were necessary and one also could not get by without a knowledge of communications equipment... For example, one of the cadets said the following at a seminar:

"My job is equipment... Let others work on all these indoctrinational subtleties... You'll see that I will perform the missions even without psychology..."

It must be said that Gol'dvarg acted resolutely against such reasoning, and he was supported by the chair and the school political department.

But the captain 2d rank rested his chief hopes on the cadets themselves. They had to be roused and each one's interest awakened. They had to be convinced that there can be no thought of an officer's stable success in service if he is only a narrow specialist.

The instructor came to lectures and seminars with more than just his summaries. For example, he brought to one class a collection of excerpts from central newspaper articles. One of them, entitled "The Graduate's Achilles Heel," printed in PRAVDA, served as the beginning of a unique discussion. The author, head of a major production association, was attempting to prove that

only 15 percent of the success at the enterprise depended on knowledge of the specialty by technical engineering personnel, and the other 85 percent came from the ability to work with people.

The discussion jumped from the production collective to the military collective.

"This time many cadets expressed themselves frankly," the captain 2d rank says of that class. "Not everything in those judgements was correct, but I was pleased by the fact that the theme proved interesting to the cadets and that they looked at it with the eyes of people who were not indifferent..."

There also were no indifferent people in the debates which took place at school with the active participation of Gol'dvarg and the other instructors. "What kind of person should a Komsomol activist be?", "What does an officer's authority mean?", and "What qualities must the officer-indoctrinator possess?"--these and certain other questions discussed in the debates forced many cadets to ponder the role of pedagogic knowledge.

Another instructive point in Gol'dvarg's pedagogic practice is his persistent propaganda among cadets of scientific literature and memoirs on the development of volitional qualities. The instructor always has at hand books containing memoirs of navymen who participated in the Great Patriotic War: "V glubinakh polyarnykh morey" [In the Depths of the Arctic Seas], "Vsem smertyam nazlo" [In the Face of All Deaths], "Na bortu S-56" [Aboard the S-56] and others. Documentary works provide convincing illustrative material for lectures on ways of developing boldness, resolve, initiative and the other moral-psychological qualities soldiers need to win victory in combat.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya" [The Novorossiysk Base of Operations] is the most valuable among such books. It is difficult to say it more persuasively than it does on a person's role in war and on the role of the military collective and authority of party members, commanders and political workers. "Malaya Zemlya" and later "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth], "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] and "Vospominaniya" [Memoirs] became an invaluable aid in the work of the instructor and cadets.

The school's administration, the chair, as well as Gol'dvarg himself realize that it is only half the job to provide a cadet with a certain sum of knowledge on military pedagogics and psychology. It is necessary to ignite their desire to reach out for knowledge themselves. Lectures and seminars are not enough for this.

The teacher is becoming a non-T/O&E instructor of the political department. He delves into the life of Komsomol organizations of training subunits and gives briefings at meetings. Just as before aboard ship, so now in school he tries to be in the thick of life, sense its pulse and perceive both the positive and negative trends which are appearing. For example, it was not in classes, but at a Komsomol meeting that the captain 2d rank learned that Cadet Katyrev was disappointed in his chosen profession and decided to leave school. The reason turned out to be lack of faith in his own abilities. There had to be more

than one conversation with him. Progress was noted when the cadet, after the last talk with the officer, asked for a suggestion on which books were useful to read on character development.

"Honestly speaking," the officer recalls, "that day I was in such a marvelous mood that I might as well have sung songs!"

This was the first harbinger! Later a group of cadets from the gunnery faculty came for consultation with the instructor:

"We will be leaving school soon... We feel there are gaps in pedagogics and psychology. We ourselves are guilty, for we omitted this. Help us make up for lost time."

And of course, this appeal by senior classmen also became known to the other cadets, which generated a new influx of interest in psychology. The papers now written by cadets in upper classes on problems of indoctrinating personnel are indicative in this regard. More and more they are becoming genuine studies on very current issues which the present naval officer encounters. Here are the themes of some of them: "Methods of combating fear under conditions of modern combat," "Moral-psychological preparation of personnel on a long deployment," and "The Soviet officer is the teacher and indoctrinator of his subordinates." Gol'dvarg read the latter paper, written by Cadet I. Shendyukh, with special satisfaction. He was drawn by the fact that Shendyukh used extensive factual material in his work, interpreted it and drew proper conclusions for practical activities. Cadet V. Galkin's paper "Moral-psychological preparation of personnel in armies of capitalist states" generated great interest.

Here is an eloquent detail. Many graduates, on receiving assignment to ships, request that their papers be sent to them. They want to take up the problems touched on in school in more detail. This gives rise to satisfaction. That means the seed tossed out by the instructor of military pedagogics and psychology fell on good soil.

Practical work probably played the most important part in Gol'dvarg's career as an instructor. Even now he does not forget to maintain close ties with the fleet and with school graduates. How are they using the knowledge obtained in school? Is everything taking place as recommended? In meeting with young officers and becoming familiar with their service, the captain 2d rank gives them advice on how to act in a particular concrete instance. He also draws much for himself from these meetings and makes corrections, so to speak, in his lectures and in his relationships with the cadets.

Once a year the chair holds an official meeting with graduates. It is true that for now such meetings are limited to the Baltic Fleet. Correspondence is carried on with officers of other fleets. The meetings with officers were what prompted, for example, a more sophisticated form of seminar activities on cadets' moral-psychological preparation. Film clips now are used during these activities. Librarian N. Korotkaya makes up collections of literature for the seminars. It is noteworthy that after such classes the demand for books on

military pedagogics and psychology literally jumps. Two or three times more books are taken from the library than usual. One might ask why the books when classes are behind, for cadets don't have much time... But a personal interest and a need for detailed knowledge on the subject appeared here.

When Gol'dvarg was transferred from the unit to school one of his former colleagues said:

"You'll be living peacefully... You won't have personnel or emergency emergencies."

This comrade proved to be wrong. There is no peace, and the captain 2d rank doesn't seek it. He has gone on long deployments with cadets three times while at school. Those who tomorrow will take command of subunits, who in time will ascend to captain's bridges, who will take warships over seas and oceans, need knowledge: comprehensive, detailed knowledge, including on military pedagogics and psychology. And Capt 2d Rank B. Gol'dvarg is doing everything in his power to provide this knowledge to the future officers.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Latvian DOSAAF Chairman on Progress

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen E. Evin, chairman of Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC: "Don't Rest on Laurels"]

[Text] Our party and the Soviet state constantly devote enormous attention to the indoctrination of harmoniously developed, spiritually mature, physically conditioned people. The CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree entitled "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport" is a new, graphic confirmation of this. It provides a detailed analysis of work done in this area and sets concrete tasks.

An important role in accomplishing these tasks rests with DOSAAF, which is called upon to develop technical and applied military sports. Their importance rose from year to year in an era of scientific-technical revolution and the saturation of literally all walks of human life and endeavor with technology.

Our mass defense societies have done much to develop technical and applied military sports under the direction of party and soviet entities and in close cooperation with the Komsomol, trade unions, sports committees, military commissariats, ministries and departments. There probably is not a populated point in the republic which does not have enthusiasts for motorcycle and motor vehicle equipment, or sloop or motorboat races. Contests in accuracy of firing smallbore weapons, throwing grenades, running over broken terrain, and crosscountry skiing have become popular... Boys in Young Pioneer schools and palaces enthusiastically make models of aircraft, gliders, combatants, motor vehicles and rockets.

Over 20 technical and applied military sports are cultivated in republic DOSAAF organizations. The physical facilities of automotive schools, sports clubs and water stations are being strengthened. There now are over 4,500 sections and teams functioning actively in almost all defense collectives. There are 240,000 persons participating in their activities.

Every year over a half-million persons take part in the struggle for victory in competitions organized by the republic DOSAAF. Over 50,000 of them fulfill norms of the sports categories and some 40 persons become masters of sport.

The list of our teams' achievements in the all-union arena also is substantial. Last year Latvia's athletes started in 45 national championships in technical and applied military sports, appearing in the top three places in 11 team championships and winning 16 gold, 15 silver and 17 bronze medals individually.

Experience indicates that technical and applied military sports develop successfully where DOSAAF committees take a creative approach to matters, rely widely on the aktiv and persistently implement indoctrinational, organizational and technical measures. That is just how the Riga, Daugavpils and Yelgava city defense organizations and the Moskovskiy, Proletarskiy, Dobel'skiy, Stuchkinskiy, Tsesisskiy, Ogrskiy, Rizhskiy and Liyepayskiy rayon defense organizations arrange their work. Defense collectives of the Radio-tekhnika Production Association, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Shipyard, an electrical engineering tekhnikum, the Adazhi and Marupe kolkhozes of Rizhskiy Rayon and many others serve as beacons among DOSAAF primary organizations in the development of the sport of the bold, courageous and strong. The party organizations of these enterprises and farms analyze the state of affairs and exercise effective supervision over progress in carrying out measures planned by the DOSAAF committees.

The tasks of a further development of technical and applied military sports in the republic obligate us to take an exacting approach to assessing what has been achieved and not forget that our efforts do not always produce the expected return everywhere. This is caused by many factors. Sports sections and teams and technical circles have not been formed in all primary organizations, technical creativeness is poorly developed in the schools and few competitions are held. This situation is seen where committee leaders take a formal approach to matters, do not rely on the aktiv in their work, do not show proper exactingness, and make timid use of available opportunities for involving broad masses of workers, especially the youth, in regular sports activities.

Here are examples eloquent by their contrast. The number of persons engaged in technical and applied military sports in the Yelgava city and Dobel'skiy Rayon DOSAAF organizations make up 26 and 32.7 percent of all adults respectively. But in the Liyepaya City and Preyl'skiy Rayon organizations only 6 and 1.9 percent of this category of the populace is included. Each year up to 20 percent of Defense Society members in Stuchkinskiy Rayon become category holders. But this indicator does not go up even to one percent in Gulbenskiy, Balvskiy, Aluksnenskiy or Ludzenskiy rayons. In comparison with last year there was a drop in sports indicators of DOSAAF committees of Riga's Rezekne, Limbazhskiy, Talsinskiy, Kirovskiy, Oktyabr'skiy and Leningradskiy rayons. Our public also is worried by poor performances in all-union competitions by marksmen, submariners, radio operators, and amateurs in applied military combined games.

Of course, many kinds of sports being cultivated by DOSAAF cannot be very massive, such as track and field or gymnastics for example. But why does shooting sport, applied military combined games, sports model building, and contests for thrifty driving, which always attracted a great number of participants, unfortunately take in a narrow circle of people in many places, and

in places even have been doomed to oblivion? Far from all opportunities also have been used for a greater mass nature of automobile, motorcycle, radiotechnical and water sports.

The CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport" obligated local party entities to reinforce party direction of the physical culture movement, to raise the sense of responsibility of soviet, trade union, Komsomol, sports and economic organizations and DOSAAF committees for a truly massive development of physical culture and sport, and to improve the coordination of their work of training and retraining cadres, the construction and effective use of sports facilities, the athletic inventory and equipment, and conducting competitions. Only a coordination of efforts, a system and consistency can assure the mass nature needed today. This is forgotten by some Defense Society committees, which have focused their efforts on training rated athletes capable of taking places on teams participating in republic and all-union competitions.

And not all problems have been solved in the area of draftees' physical training. Its level does not always meet requirements which service in the ranks of the Soviet Army places on a young person. For example, at times passing of norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex in technical and automobile schools and technical sports clubs is done formally. Insufficient attention is given to training sportsmen from among these schools' cadets. Primary DOSAAF organizations, which are the basis of our Defense Society, must bear great responsibility for ensuring that the development of technical and applied military sports is linked more closely with the preparation of Soviet citizens for defense of the socialist Motherland. Concrete steps are being taken to achieve this goal. In particular, there is an increase in the interworking of DOSAAF committees with Komsomol, trade union and sports organizations of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, educational institutions and establishments. During the current five-year plan it is planned to open 20 new technical sports clubs.

Our special concern is to involve children and teenagers in activities in schools, sections, clubs and circles. Young children are attracted to equipment and are ready to fuss with a moped for hours or make a model of a warship or jet aircraft. Our goal is to create necessary conditions for realization of these desires.

Problems involving development of the physical facility are constantly the focus of attention of the republic DOSAAF CC and committees of the Defense Society's rayon and primary organizations. Much has been done, but even more has to be done. Above all there should be an expansion in the network of simple facilities not requiring capital expenditures such as smallbore ranges, obstacle courses, motocross courses and areas for model builders. Initiative and desire alone are needed here, as they say, but not everything can be done with our own resources. An absence of spaces often becomes a serious obstacle. City and rayon soviets of people's deputies could give us great help here.

The republic DOSAAF is faced with important and many-sided tasks. The efforts of primary and rayon organizations and of our Defense Society's aktiv are directed at their accomplishment, joined in the desire to make their worthy contribution to a further strengthening of the Motherland's economic and defense might.

Moscow Aviation Plant Problems

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by inspection team of L. Yegorova, chairman of people's control group of DOSAAF Moscow Aviation Repair Plant; S. Danilov, secretary of plant Kom-somol committee; and N. Plisko, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent: "Public Means Yours and Ours: A Hole in the Fence"]

[Text] A year ago an incident occurred at the Moscow DOSAAF Aviation Repair Plant (MARZ) which disturbed the entire collective. A radio disappeared from a helicopter which had just been repaired and which was located, as required by the instructions, in a specially secured area. The thief soon was found and got a deserved punishment.

It was not by chance that we recalled this incident today. MARZ is a large enterprise in the shops of which helicopters receive a "second life" after repair. The micromotors and motor vehicle simulators produced here traditionally are famous for high quality of performance. A permanent collective has formed at the plant and it has its working dynasties. And naturally it is not an indifferent matter for the absolute majority of enterprise workers as to how things stand with the safekeeping of physical assets.

A meeting of the party-economic aktiv was held in April of last year at which instances of mismanagement and negligence were revealed and condemned. There was talk of deficiencies in enterprise security and poor accounting for physical assets.

Much time has passed since then. Just what has changed?

To answer this question we representatives of the plant public and SOVETSKIY PATRIOT editorial offices conducted a spot inspection on the grounds of MARZ and in its shops.

We will admit right off that we went onto the plant grounds not through the entrance, but through a decrepit wooden fence full of holes. In addition, the gates of the flight test station were open during the workday and during the spot inspection there was no security at all at the gates.

The plant management knows well that any outsider can easily get onto the grounds. Chief of security M. Shkabrov also knows this. Are steps being taken to impose order? Yes, a new reinforced concrete fence is being built, but this has gone on for many months now. First there are no posts, then no slabs. Meanwhile more and more holes are appearing in the wooden fence. It looks very much like this does not disturb the plant managers.

We go into the helicopter shop during lunch break. There is not a soul at the work stations. Materials and tools are spread out everywhere. There are no persons on duty as prescribed by plant regulations. Anyone can come in, take anything he wishes and carry it off.

We pass into the painting section, where there also is not a soul. There is paint in open buckets. That is the "procedure" for storing it at the plant. A dried layer of paint occupies a considerable portion of the bucket's volume. Where is the economy here? One can carry the paint away and no one will notice.

The fact is that during stock-taking last year it was noted that the accounting and issuing of supplies is poorly arranged. As we see, however, no conclusions were drawn and everything has remained as before.

The helicopter shop is large. Were one to go from end to end in it, it would be possible to gather up from the floor a large handful of cotter pins, wood screws, bolts and washers.

There is a phrase which exists at the plant: Each person stops and picks up a coin lying on the floor. But what if a cotter pin is lying there? Not everyone; although this also is money, people's money and labor. In the evening the clean-up woman will sweep up the fastening materials and throw them into the wastebasket. Is this really thrifty?

We also looked into the waste bin. What wasn't there there! Fastening materials, pieces of nonferrous metal, and washers suitable for various production purposes...

We go over the grounds. It is piled with written-off motors in and out of boxes. All this has been accumulating here for years. It is true that much here is not noticeable as abundant snowfalls have reliably covered the spare parts, motors, pieces of cable and nonferrous metal scattered over the grounds, as well as new machine tools in half-broken boxes intended for a building of modern shops which has been under construction for several years now. Only now and then will a tractor hook on and wrench from a snowdrift a pile of sheet iron or slide into a pile the metal rods thrown right on the ground. There also are many deficiencies in storage of tools.

Such a situation cannot be tolerated. Recently SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published an article by B. Kulikov entitled "Public Means Yours and Ours." It raised current issues of the struggle for economy and thrift in DOSAAF organizations. The author emphasizes the special importance of each person's personal interest in zealous management. Unfortunately, as facts indicate, matters at the plant now are not going beyond talk about the struggle for thrift and economy. Exactingness is still poor in this respect not only toward workers, but also toward the chiefs of shops and sections, and individual work with cadres is poor.

In his speech at the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "We must work better." But working better does not only mean raising

labor productivity at each work area and fulfilling the plan strictly. To a great extent it also means taking a zealous, thrifty attitude toward equipment and using supplies economically. And all this is in our hands and depends on us ourselves.

Sports Program Problems in Orenburg

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by non-staff SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent P. Gonchar-Zaykin, city of Orenburg: "Notes from Orenburgskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee Plenum: What Hinders the Mass Nature of Sport"]

[Text] In preparing for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation, the DOSAAF oblast organization made socialist pledges for 1982. Along with other indicators, they gave an important place to the development of technical and applied military sports. This is the first concrete step in carrying out resolutions of the recent obkom plenum.

The plenum discussed the oblast organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport." In taking a critical look at the work of defense collectives in this direction, the plenum recognized that the overall level of technical and applied military sports in the oblast does not meet demands of the time or the growing needs of the youth.

It is true that these sports are popular in some city and rayon organizations. Take Novotroitsk for example. For many years now cart racing and motorcycle ice racing have been developing successfully here. Each competition in these sports attracts thousands of residents, especially teenagers. The DOSAAF and Komsomol gorkoms and the city sports committee arrange these competitions jointly. Their common efforts produce perceptible results.

Through the initiative of the Mednogorsk party committee, traditional motocross competitions are held in the city for the "Golden Autumn" prize. They assemble the best masters of motorcycle sport and are a graphic example of its propaganda.

Amateur radio work is developing in Orsk. Young people are drawn to sports radio direction finding and other kinds of radio sport. Technical and applied military sports are popular in Buzuluk, Sorochinsk and some other cities and rayons.

But that is the state of affairs far from everywhere. Every other DOSAAF primary organization does not engage in sports. It becomes understandable why only one master of sport of an international class, four masters of sport and around 100 candidates for master and first category holders have been developed in the oblast over a lengthy time. Mass nature is the basis of any sport. It depends on its popularity in every labor and training collective.

The oblast has real opportunities for more successful development of shooting, motor vehicle, motorcycle, model building and radio sport, applied military combined games, and parachutism. The passiveness of DOSAAF committees, including the oblast committee, as well as all kinds of organizational messes are a deterrent. We will give a few facts.

For example, shooting sport is the most massive kind. It is hindered in its development by the fact that the committees do not have necessary conditions for storing weapons and ammunition. Committees in 34 of the oblast's rayons do not have weapons, and only because appropriate conditions for their storage have not been created there.

A second deterring point in the mass development of shooting sport is the absence of smallbore ranges meeting modern requirements in many rayons of the oblast, major enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is also surprising that many committees underestimate the role of airgun ranges in the process of accustoming the youth to shooting sport. There are a total of eight such ranges in DOSAAF organizations. At the same time, they are simple in design and their construction is inexpensive.

Applied military combined games are being developed with difficulty. The fact is that organizing competitions in the games is a simple matter. The primary element here is the presence of an obstacle course, which is not difficult to make, but there is not a single obstacle course in DOSAAF organizations.

And a few words about parachuting sport. It is being cultivated in the Orsk Air Sports Club. During the last five-year plan one master of sport and eight master candidates were trained here. Last year not a single sportsman reached that level! This is the direct result of a lack of mass nature in this sport. Meanwhile one senses the young people's great desire for parachuting sport, especially in Orenburg, Buzuluk and Buguruslan. Each of these cities has excellent opportunities for the development of aviation sports, but they are not being used to the full extent.

The very same or something similar also is seen in many other technical and applied military sports.

A socialist pledge has stated that at least 11,000 competitions at various levels, including 15 oblast competitions, are to be held in DOSAAF collectives. By year's end it is planned to have up to 154,000 sportsmen engaged in sports sections of primary organizations, STK [technical sports clubs] and sports clubs of DOSAAF schools. Goals have been defined for training not only sportsmen, but also sports cadres--coaches, judges and instructors.

Successful resolution of these problems demands painstaking organizational work. This is why obkom members and its new leadership headed by chairman G. Shalyt are giving attention to this now.

The businesslike, self-critical tone of the conversation which occurred at the plenum, the concrete resolutions adopted there, as well as the heightened attention of the DOSAAF oblast committee leadership to the development of

technical and applied military sports inspire confidence that the question of their mass nature will be resolved now more successfully.

Orlovskaya Oblast Committee Criticized

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Returning to a Previous Article: Punished for Inactivity"]

[Text] At the end of last year SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published three critical articles by newspaper correspondents B. Valiyev and A. Sharapov entitled "Successes and Flaws" (15 November), "STK [Technical Sports Club]... Without Sport" (22 November) and "Reserves of the 'Golden' Mean" (2 December), which discussed serious shortcomings in the development of technical and applied military sports in Orlovskaya Oblast.

The newspaper also repeatedly discussed this matter previously. At one time it published such articles as "Zeroes for Firing," "Regulated Disorder," and "Who Will Help the Teenagers," which were devoted to problems of the development of technical and applied military sports in Orlovskaya Oblast. Only after a reminder did DOSAAF Obkom Chairman P. Beletskiy send the editors a response at that time, which stated that "the oblast committee is taking steps to eradicate the deficiencies."

This response was an answer written for form only. In 1981 SOVETSKIY PATRIOT repeatedly received alarm signals from the oblast. One of them in particular spoke of the poor work by the Orlovskaya Oblast Rifle Sports Club. In his response P. Beletskiy announced that these deficiencies . . . were well known to the obkom. Heads of the oblast SSK [rifle sports club] also know about this. It (we are quoting word for word) "is full of resolve to overcome the lag in development of shooting sport." But matters did not advance beyond the "resolve" and the editors again had to return to this subject.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau examined the question of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT's articles on the serious deficiencies of Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee in managing the development of technical and applied military sports.

The decree which was adopted notes that the shortcomings uncovered by the newspaper are a result of omissions by the Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee in the style of work to fulfill requirements of the Society's 8th All-Union Congress on development of technical and applied military sports.

The obkom does not require primary, sports and training organizations of DOSAAF to ensure a further upsurge in the mass nature of physical culture and sport. Only seven percent of DOSAAF members are engaged in technical and applied military sports in the oblast defense organization. These sports are not being cultivated in half of the primary DOSAAF organizations in the city of Orel.

The oblast committee is not giving proper attention to the development of a mass sport such as rifle shooting and is not taking decisive steps to create

reliable conditions for weapons and ammunition storage in subordinate organizations, as a result of which MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] entities closed all ranges in the oblast.

Rayon and city technical sports clubs have been set up only in half of the oblast's rayons. The Orel City Technical Sports Club and a majority of the rayon technical sports clubs do a poor job in mass sports work and preparing ranking athletes, public coaches, and judges. Over the last two years a number of primary DOSAAF organizations closed the STK's.

The oblast committee is not providing necessary assistance to the Society's training organizations in raising the quality and effectiveness of draftees' physical training or in passing the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms in smallbore shooting and grenade throwing.

Oblast DOSAAF schools allow formalism, oversimplification and additions in preparing GTO badge wearers. Some training organizations have inflated reporting data twofold on passing of GTO norms. The STK councils of a majority of DOSAAF schools do not engage in mass sports work among cadets or in preparing ranking athletes or GTO badge wearers.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau pointed out to the Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee the need to take steps to improve the style and methods of work; to display greater persistence and initiative in resolving problems of mass defense work and strengthening the physical facility; to pay special attention to raising the execution, principle and personal responsibility of management cadres for the assigned work sector; and fully remedy the shortcomings in development of technical and applied military sports uncovered by editors of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT.

[The Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee], guided by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree entitled "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport," and the decree of the USSR DOSAAF CC 7th Plenum, is to improve the management of mass defense work in subordinate organizations, achieve the mass development of technical and applied military sports, and fight resolutely against eyewash, showy demonstrations, and additions in reporting data.

[It is to] unfold more widely the work of setting up very basic sports facilities at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, educational institutions and residential areas.

The leadership of the Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee was strictly punished for poor execution, serious omissions in work, and deficiencies in the development of technical and applied military sports.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau told union republic DOSAAF CC's and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees to react promptly to critical writings of press entities and promptly announce the steps taken to remedy deficiencies which were noted.

DOSAAF Obkom Chairman P. Beletskiy stated that SOVETSKIY PATRIOT's critical articles were discussed at an expanded session of the oblast committee presidium, attended by chairmen of the Society's rayon and city committees and major DOSAAF primary organizations, heads of training and sports organizations, sports methods instructors, leading oblast sportsmen, and chairmen of federations of technical and applied military sports.

The DOSAAF obkom made it obligatory for the Orel Gorkom and raykoms of the Society to draw up specific plans for the further development of technical and applied military sports and to hold plenums in January-February 1982 on improving mass sports work, strengthening the physical facility and creating very basic sports facilities.

A. Khokhlov, chief of the Orel GSTK [City Technical Sports Club] has been obligated to improve sports work in the club fundamentally, raise the mass nature of sport, and set up permanent courses for preparing coaches and public judges for primary organizations of the city of Orel.

The department of military-technical training of the DOSAAF obkom has been required to give assignments promptly to all the Society's raykoms for preparing sports and public cadres, to revise its attitude toward sports federations in technical and applied military sports, delve into their work, and give them necessary assistance.

V. Logvinov, chairman of Zavodskoy Rayon DOSAAF committee, was given a severe reprimand and A. Smertin, chairman of the Orel DOSAAF Gorkom, was given a reprimand for serious omissions in the management of sports work.

Methods instructor N. Mel'nikov was given a reprimand for the deterioration of sports work in the Bolkhov Motor Vehicle School and for additions made to reporting data on passing of GTO norms.

V. Shvyrkov, senior instructor of the DOSAAF obkom, was given a reprimand for poor exactingness and poor monitoring of the development of technical and applied military sports in primary, training and sports organizations.

The editors also received a response from N. Shuteyev, chief of Orlovskaya Oblast department of public education. He reported that the newspaper's article had been discussed in the oblonno [oblast department of public education] apparatus and with the heads of the rayon (city) departments of public education. At the present time the city and rayon departments of public education are completing work of organizing the centralized storage of weapons in secondary schools and available smallbore ranges.

The Orlovskaya Oblast CPSU committee conducted a defense-sports aktiv meeting at which the briefing was given by A. Bachurin, secretary of the party's oblast committee. He analyzed the state of affairs concerning the development of technical and applied military sports in the oblast and expressed a number of critical remarks and suggestions.

Ryazanskaya Oblast Plenum Hears Criticism

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by SOVETSKIY PATRIOT special correspondent A. Akishin: "From the Ryazanskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee Plenum: Under the Badge of Criticism"]

[Text] The Chayka STK [technical sports club] of one of the primary DOSAAF plant organizations gained deserved fame in Ryazan'. It has six sections in technical and applied military sports directed by experienced coaches, the majority of whom are candidates for master of sport. There are 46 sporting weapons alone, an excellent 50-m range, 20 sports and road motorcycles, and five carts. There also are buggies and even an Estoniya racing car.

With such a physical facility, the club headed by Candidate for Master of Sport Oleg Pchelintsev holds 4-5 intraplant mass competitions a year. In addition, three times a year it organizes open contests in motor vehicle sport where sportsmen from other collectives and even other rayons take part. Many members of the Chayka STK are invariable participants of oblast, zonal and all-union competitions. Just last year alone this defense collective prepared over 560 category holders in technical and applied military sports, among whom there are 17 candidates for master and first category holders.

This example was given at the latest plenum of the Ryazanskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee. Its participants discussed a briefing by obkom chairman B. Yershov devoted to current problems of improving mass sports work in light of demands of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree entitled "On a Further Upsurge in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport" and resolutions of the 7th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF CC.

Last year there were some 14,000 competitions in the oblast organization in 29 technical and applied military sports, with over 430,000 persons taking part. There were 33,000 category holders prepared, including 9 masters of sport of the USSR, almost 200 candidates for master and first category holders, and 570 instructors, coaches and judges. Thirty oblast composite teams participated in zonal, republic and all-union competitions, and eight of them became prize winners of various ranks. The oblast composite team in motorcycle endurance racing became champion of the Russian Federation for the sixth time.

In short, the figures given at the plenum are at first glance ponderous and quite favorable. But they are not what make the weather, as the briefer remarked. Yes, Ryazanskaya Oblast also has other defense collectives similar to the Chayka STK where matters are going rather well with sports, but they chiefly are in the oblast center. The level of development of sport and its mass nature do not meet modern requirements or the growing needs of the youth in a majority of primary organizations, especially in the rural area and in rayon cities.

Many speakers supported the critical tone set by the briefer. A businesslike discussion that caught the interest took place at the plenum, directed at a concrete analysis of the reasons for shortcomings and omissions and at a

search for ways of a radical improvement in the state of affairs concerning development of technical and applied military sports.

Many DOSAAF raykoms and gorkoms, the plenum noted, do extremely poor work in creating a sports training facility of good quality. A very alarming figure was given: Of 43 STK's only 12 have arranged defense-sports work. The network of STK's under primary organizations is growing extremely slowly. During all of last year not one was opened although three were planned.

The situation in shooting sport generates special uneasiness. The number of persons engaged in this sport in a number of rayons comprises only 2-5 percent of DOSAAF members. It is even worse with the passing of GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms in shooting. For example, last year not one person in Skopin passed this norm, and only 1.6 percent of those in Sarayevskiy Rayon did so... There are several reasons: no conditions for weapon storage, and no attention given to building smallbore ranges.

Just what chiefly disturbed the plenum participants?

N. Merkur'yev, chairman of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon DOSAAF committee:

"There actually are no qualified public instructors or coaches in the primary organizations. There is no one to give methodologically correct advice to the beginning sportsman or to organize practice. Hence the technical results in a number of sports are so low. And the cadres from training organizations help only occasionally. Such help to primary organizations must be more thorough and permanent."

I. Konyshhev, chairman of the Oblast Federation of Radio Sport:

"Very few are engaged in radio sport--only 300 persons for the entire oblast. Here is a paradoxical fact: In Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon there is not a single team in radio sport although it has all conditions for this. I no longer am speaking about other rayons. The oblast has only 24 collective radio stations and for now no trends are seen for their increase. This is why the results of our radio sportsmen are so low."

V. Kaprin, chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization committee of the SAM Analytic Computer Plant:

"In order to train sportsmen on a scientific basis we need sufficient training methods literature and collections of guidance documents. We have none of this. Unfortunately, Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF publishes few of the books we need."

The decree adopted at the plenum is imbued with concern for development of sport in primary organizations. Effective steps have been outlined and concrete tasks determined. There now will be more mass competitions. They will be held directly in defense collectives on days off, during time off from work.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Vinnitsa Fiscal Misdeeds Follow-Up

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Follow-up report: "Following Criticism: 'Public Means Yours and Ours'"]

[Text] That was the title of the article by B. Kulikov, chief inspector of USSR KNK [Committee of People's Control] published on 6 January 1982 in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT. As the editors were informed by Deputy Chairman of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC O. Gunyayev, the Republic DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau examined this article. The response stated that the newspaper had been substantiated in subjecting management personnel of the Vinnitskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee to sharp criticism and had provided an objective assessment of facts of embezzlement, waste and other abuses committed in a number of DOSAAF organizations of Vinnitskaya Oblast.

DOSAAF Obkom Chairman M. Savel'yev was given a severe reprimand for an absence of appropriate monitoring of financial management activities of subordinate committees and organizations, for ignoring the signals of people's controllers and for taking a conciliatory attitude toward persons guilty of infractions. Chief Obkom Bookkeeper M. Levina as well as DOSAAF Committee Bookkeeper-Auditor G. Ambros were relieved of their positions.

The attention of L. Zhvakina, chief of the Bookkeeping, Accounting and Financial Control Department of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC, was directed to poor monitoring of financial management activities of republic DOSAAF committees and organizations as well as over the status of monitoring and auditing work in them.

The Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC Presidium approved measures for a further improvement in financial management activities and for increasing the safekeeping of funds and physical assets in Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF organizations. Work is being carried out to implement these measures and eradicate instances of mismanagement, embezzlement, waste and other abuses.

At the present time a cutback is underway in the T/O&E positions unjustifiably introduced, and the structure of republic DOSAAF committees and organizations is being placed in strict conformity with tables of organization approved by the USSR DOSAAF CC.

A session of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau approved a plan of action for restricting the growth in numbers of control apparatus personnel.

The plan also provides for studying capabilities and examining the issue of the transfer of some workshops from the management of DOSAAF obkoms to the UkrpromDOSAAF Industrial Association prior to April 1982, i.e., resolving the task of centralizing production. At the same time, by agreement with the USSR DOSAAF CC Directorate of Production Enterprises, it is planned to decide the question of expediency of maintaining the size of the control apparatus of the UkrpromDOSAAF Industrial Association presently in existence.

Electronic Trainers Usage

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Yu. Buvalko, chief of Taganrog Model Automotive School, USSR DOSAAF CC member: "Electronics in the Classroom"]

[Text] The classrooms of Defense Society training organizations are being equipped with visual aids more and more. One hardly encounters a school now which does not have various lighted diagrams in its auditoriums. Now an instructor can display any symbol or complex road situation at the press of a button.

The schools' training facilities are being strengthened thanks to the deliveries of articles being manufactured at plants as well as being made by rationalizers--the instructors and experts. Many visual aids are made with our own resources.

Simulators are playing a more and more perceptible role among the technical training means. Many of them are made at plants, and this of course is proper. A good production facility is needed to produce simulators of the motor vehicle and the changing road situation.

But with regard to the simplest simulators, this in my view is within the capability of skilled craftsmen, of whom there are many in any training organization. A GAZ-66 vehicle simulators classroom has been in operation for several years now at our school. The design was made by Master of Production Training M. Nabokov, Master of Production Training S. Miroshnichenko, Instructor N. Lisochenko, mechanic M. Gordiyenko and deputy school chief V. Krasnikov. Fitter N. Shapovalenko and our other workers displayed much imagination in making parts and assembling components.

The simulators help work such themes as starting the engine, starting out, shifting gears and stopping. In the classroom cadets learn to give light signals in driving the vehicle.

Master M. Nabokov always is knowledgeable on how the future soldiers perform an assignment. There are 32 trainees simultaneously on the 16 simulators, two per cab: one at the wheel and the other to his right.

Take the first simulator in the left row. Vladimir Moiseyev is at the wheel and Mikhail D'yachenko is to his right. Along with the entire training group they are carefully watching the light display by means of which Master Nabokov gives commands. The first of them is "Start Engine." Vladimir Moiseyev turns on the ignition and smoothly presses the throttle pedal.

Signals as to whether or not the engines have been started correctly go to the control console from all training stations. If one of the cadets made a mistake Mikhail Alekseyevich uses the microphone to suggest what has to be done to start the engine. This operation generally is simple and there are almost no inaccuracies. Another command which lit up on the light display is somewhat more difficult for beginners: "Start Out." As always, it is easily seen at the control console whether or not all trainees pushed in the clutch, shifted into low gear, gave a left turn signal and smoothly let out the clutch while increasing the gas.

"Third station," says Mikhail Alekseyevich into the microphone. "Do you know why the engine stalled? You released the clutch sharply. Try to start out again, but more gently; don't be nervous!"

He gives the very same instructions to Vladimir Moiseyev, Mikhail D'yachenko and the other cadets in performing various assignments: "Shift to second, third, fourth gear"; "Back up"; "Stop the vehicle fully."

Of the 50 hours set aside for driving the cadets work on the simulators six hours. The benefit from this is evident. Trainees acquire initial skills in controlling a means of transportation while still in the classroom. Moreover, the fact that simulators save fuel also cannot be ignored.

Previously each trainee would travel 50 km in the exercises which we now work on simulators. Six hours previously were spent on starting off, moving straight ahead in low gear, stopping the engine, and moving in a straight line while shifting from low to high and from high to low gears. As can be seen, we are saving both engine operating time and fuel.

I will go over to the legal aspect of the matter. The training of category "S" drivers on simulators is not covered in the program--all driving is done in motor vehicles. Several years ago as an experiment our school was permitted to use simulators in working the exercises which I already mentioned. After generalizing and analyzing the experience of this training we sent the experiment results to appropriate organizations which were given the right to approve a program of specialist training for the USSR Armed Forces. We believe this experiment fully justified itself.

It is now a matter of similar classrooms being built in training organizations which prepare motor transport drivers. I repeat that it is possible to make them with one's own resources, as we did. It would be well if Defense Society enterprises take an interest in such a product.

It is difficult for me to reproach any plant or combine here--each one has its own plan and its own product mix. Nevertheless it would be well if the USSR

DOSA AF CC Directorate of Production Enterprises familiarized itself in detail with the design of our simulators in order to resolve the question of series production of similar classrooms. It stands to reason that they can and perhaps have to be improved. Experience generated at lower levels has to be studied, weighed and taken into the inventory, as they say. That is, of course, if it is worthy of attention.

Yes, technical training means are being introduced widely in DOSAAF training organizations, and this is gratifying. But here is what I would like to say in this regard. How are we training the cadres of instructors and masters?

We school heads usually accept people with experience for work. We have many instructors with a higher education, but for now we have few teachers who have a good understanding of electronics. It is true that Nabokov completed a tekhnikum and instructor S. Chaplygin, who also took part in making the vehicle simulator classroom, completed an electrical engineering institute. That probably is our entire reserve.

Life demands that instructors constantly augment and improve their knowledge. In general we cannot complain about a lack of attention to the school. Our instructors and masters are invited to methods courses and various seminars. Such activities are conducted at the facility of the Taganrog Automotive School.

But in my view, classes on new technical training means have to be included in the plan of courses and seminars along with a generalization of experience in organizing the training and indoctrination process. I have in mind vehicle simulators above all.

We all need close creative contacts. We have to meet with each other in order to improve matters and perfect technical training means. This will help in the final account if not to standardize classroom equipment, then at least to find common ground in outfitting a training area.

Take the traffic safety rules and fundamentals classroom. Instructor V. Zhurbin is responsible for it. Here we will find 16 panels with electrical circuits, a programmed device and much more. It was not easy to make all this and it is not so simple to maintain all the electrical and electronic equipment. Much has been done without sketches. Break a contact somewhere and then try to find the fault.

I say this in order to have training organizations (and ours included) acquire their own specialists. We all have to be concerned with compiling and carefully keeping all documentation on technical training means and on the visual aids which have been made which, you will agree, are difficult to maintain without sketches or without a precise idea of where things are located and what is connected with what.

And try to get by without sensible instructions on rules for using particular technical training means or a visual aid. You will know much sorrow. Since that is so, compile such instructions based on operating experience and

provide for all so-called trivial matters in it. Only in this case will our offspring not stumble or, if they suddenly do so, we immediately will be able to come to their assistance.

Youth Military Training Conference

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Col (Res) F. Semyanovskiy: "Prepare Future Soldiers"]

[Text] A practical science conference devoted to preparation of the capital's youth for military service was held in the Moscow City Military Commissariat. Participating in the conference's work were representatives of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol entities, DOSAAF organizations, and entities of health, physical culture and sport.

City Military Commissar Maj Gen F. Illarionov gave a briefing at the conference. It was noted at the conference that under the direction of the MGK [Moscow City Committee] of the CPSU, the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom, and the military council of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, the military commissariats of the capital along with public organizations and health entities have performed extensive work of preparing draft-age youth for military service. The overwhelming majority of draftees go into the Army as party or Komsomol members and almost all have a secondary or higher education. Every third person received his future military specialty in DOSAAF organizations. Cheremushkinskiy, Babushkinskiy and Sovetskiy rayon military commissariats of the capital stand out as the best in preparing the youth for military service in 1981.

Then conferees worked in sections. Col M. Klimov, chief of the city military commissariat political department, spoke in the section of military-patriotic indoctrination, where chairmen of DOSAAF raykoms took part in the work. He thoroughly examined selected problems of mass defense work with predraft-age and draft-age youth.

Chiefs of DOSAAF training organizations and their deputies assembled in the section which discussed preparation of specialists for the USSR Armed Forces. E. Klyatskiy, chief of the DOSAAF Radiotechnical School, shared the experience of organizing the training process and the work of improving the physical facility. G. Borisov, chief of the Moscow Model Naval School, told about organization of the training process there. L. Trifonov, deputy chief of the Krasnopresnenskiy DOSAAF Model Automotive School for training and indoctrination, devoted his talk to problems of organizing political indoctrination work with cadets.

The practical science conference drew up and adopted recommendations for a further improvement in training of draft-age youth for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

Society's Programs Outlined

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Official Department: Attention to Burning Issues"]

[Text] A session of the USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau discussed important issues of the work of Defense Society organizations.

Attaching great significance to the further development of joint military-patriotic and mass defense work of the Komsomol and DOSAAF, and in connection with preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress, the presidium bureau adopted the decree entitled "On Participation of DOSAAF Organizations in Preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress."

It is suggested that the DOSAAF CC's of union republics; kray, oblast, rayon and city committees; and training, sports and primary organizations take an active part in activities of Komsomol entities, other public organizations, ministries and departments connected with preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress.

A plan of action was approved. It provides for wide participation of all DOSAAF committees, especially schools of general education, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and universities in activities being conducted together with the AUCCTU, Komsomol CC, ministries and departments in the All-Union Tour of Komsomol Members and the Youth to Place of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and Soviet People, the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games, and in making the "Annals of the Great Patriotic."

The 3d All-Union Youth Games, the "Silver Cart" All-Union Cart racing Competitions, the USSR team championship in motorcycle ice racing in the 500 cm³ class, and the USSR championship in ship model building sport are being dedicated to the 19th Komsomol Congress. In May there will be an all-union radio relay-race of DOSAAF sportsmen dedicated to the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau discussed results of accountability meetings and conferences in the Society's primary organizations. A decree on this question noted that the accountability meetings and conferences took place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm of DOSAAF members caused by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 party CC plenum.

Results of accountability meetings and conferences indicate that they basically were held in an organized manner and at a high ideological-political level. The process of organizational strengthening of primary organizations continued. During the time of the accountability campaign some three million persons were accepted as DOSAAF members. As of 1 January 1982 the Society's ranks contained more than 101 million Soviet citizens.

Meanwhile the accountability campaign showed that the level of mass defense work still does not fully meet modern demands in a number of primary organizations, especially rural and institutional organizations as well as those of enterprises where primary collectives are small in size.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau made it compulsory for DOSAAF CC's of union republics and for kray, oblast, rayon and city DOSAAF committees to assure a further increase in quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic and mass defense work of the Society's primary organizations, taking advantage here of the high political and labor enthusiasm of DOSAAF members caused by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

Special attention must be given to primary organizations where the work of committees (or chairmen) has been deemed unsatisfactory. City and rayon committees have been told to take steps assuring the planned and systematic training of committee chairmen and chairmen of auditing commissions of primary organizations; and there is to be active participation of all defense collectives in the All-Union Competitive Review of Primary DOSAAF Organizations dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

The question was discussed "On the work of the Dagestanskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee in fulfilling resolutions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society in light of demands of the 26th CPSU Congress." The decree notes that the oblast Defense Society organization achieved a certain improvement in quality indicators in fulfilling resolutions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress under leadership of party and soviet entities. Republic DOSAAF committees and organizations are taking part in military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and the youth. Planned quotas and socialist pledges for preparing specialists for the Armed Forces and the national economy basically are being fulfilled.

At the same time it is stated that the level and scope of activity of the DOSAAF oblast organization does not fully meet demands of the 26th CPSU Congress for raising the quality and effectiveness of work. Some rayon and city committees and primary organizations are not completely carrying out the tasks facing them, and their training facilities are poor. Substantial shortcomings are noted in matters of planning discipline and in the monitoring and check of execution of requirements of guidance documents and their own decisions. Poor management of the work of auditing commissions is being exercised. There are many deficiencies in the training of specialists for the Armed Forces. Problems of improving the training facility of technical sports clubs are being resolved slowly. There has been a sharp reduction in the number of persons engaged in motorboat and model building sports.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau made it obligatory for the Dagestanskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee to focus primary efforts on improving organizational work, perfecting the style, forms and methods of management of rayon (city) committees and primary organizations, and reinforcing supervision over plan fulfillment.

The decree entitled "On the status of military-patriotic work in defense organizations of Udmurt ASSR in light of demands of the CPSU CC decree dated 26 April 1979 and on measures for its improvement" notes that efficiency and concreteness of indoctrinational work has improved in these defense organizations. This was facilitated to a considerable extent by the active participation of DOSAAF collectives in the propaganda and explanation of materials of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Approval was given to the practice of joint conduct by DOSAAF and Komsomol obkoms of a competitive review of student construction detachments for best arrangement of military-patriotic and mass defense work and their participation in building installations for applied military and sports purposes.

At the same time it was noted that there are certain deficiencies in the work of republic DOSAAF committees. The quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination of Society members still does not conform completely to demands of the 26th CPSU Congress or the increased tasks of preparing workers for defense of the Motherland. Public activists are not brought in enough to participate in military-patriotic work in a number of rayons. Steps have not been taken to improve the propaganda of military-technical knowledge. Some DOSAAF training organizations do not always provide for an organic combination of political indoctrination work with the training process.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium Bureau suggested that oblast, rayon and city committees and the DOSAAF training, sports and primary organizations of the Udmurt ASSR remedy the deficiencies noted and take steps to improve military-patriotic indoctrination of Defense Society members in conformity with demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU CC decree entitled "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work"; and to begin active preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation, viewing it as one of their chief tasks.

The decree makes it mandatory for union republic DOSAAF CC's and DOSAAF kraykoms and obkoms to analyze progress in fulfilling the CPSU CC decree entitled "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," and develop measures for the purpose of a fundamental turn of military-patriotic work toward accomplishment of current tasks for the Defense Society stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

REVIEW OF BOOK ON ANTICOMMUNISM, ITS AIMS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 3, Feb 82 (signed to press 19 Jan 82) pp 87-89

[Review by Maj Gen N. Tabunov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, of book "Antikommunizm na sluzhbe reaktsii i voyny" [Anticommunism at the Service of Reaction and War] by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor G. N. Khvatkov, Voenizdat, Moscow, 1981, 206 pages: "At the Service of Reaction and War"]

[Text] Anticommunism--the main ideological-political weapon of the bourgeoisie and its accomplices--is playing an increasingly active reactionary role in the global strategy of imperialism directed against the main forces of the world revolutionary process. The cutting edge of anticommunism is turned against countries of the socialist community, and against the USSR above all. Anti-sovietism is the heart of anticommunism. It is the gamble by the imperialist bourgeoisie on discrediting and weakening the attractive force of the Soviet people's achievements and isolating them from other revolutionary forces of modern time.

Anticommunism has covered a long and complicated path of evolution, while always remaining true to the "Black Hundred" ideals. Taking account of the sociopolitical situation actually existing in the world under present-day conditions, it has perfected the methods of struggle, which have become more crafty, refined and more diversified. The strategic goal of imperialism remains the same. It has not become reconciled with defeats and consoles itself with the hope of returning its past might. Anticommunism is seeking and finding allies, fellow-travelers and accomplices among opportunists of every stripe.

In jointly adopted documents the CPSU and Marxist-Leninist parties of socialist and other countries expose the reactionary substance of anticommunism in all its manifestations. Prominent figures of the international communist movement made a tangible contribution to the just cause of struggle against the monstrous outcome of imperialist reaction. Collective works and monographs by Marxist authors tearing away the mask of "friends of the people" from the ideological and political enemies of revolutionary forces of modern times have been created on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology. The CPSU CC Decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" (1979) emphasizes: "Our duty is to oppose the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy and his malicious slander of socialism

with unwavering solidarity, a powerful ideological unity of our ranks, and every Soviet citizen's deep convictions, political vigilance and readiness to defend the Motherland and the revolutionary achievements of socialism."

A monograph by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor G. Khvatkov entitled "Antikommunizm na sluzhbe reaktsii i voyny" published by Voenizdat also serves to fulfill this obligation. This monograph has certain features. First of all, it provides on the whole a systematic impression of the essence and stages in the evolution of anticommunism and present-day methods of our ideological enemies in combating world revolutionary forces. The book presents the primary varieties of anticommunism--anticommunism of the imperialist bourgeoisie, social-reformism, revisionism and Maoism in their contradictory interrelationships.

Secondly, the monograph reveals only the most important issues which have been the focus of ideological and political struggle, particularly problems of social progress. These held the central spot on the agenda of the last 9th International Sociological Congress (Sweden, 1978). The author naturally devoted a special chapter to them and showed convincingly that only developed socialism acts as the pinnacle of social progress in the present stage of social development.

Thirdly, considering the concrete orientation of the monograph primarily toward military readers, Khvatkov lays bare the economic, social and ideological roots of the politics of aggression and war; exposes anticommunism as an enemy of peaceful coexistence and detente and as an apologist of imperialist wars; and reveals the character and content of ideological conditioning of service personnel of capitalist states.

Fourthly, the author provides a Marxist-Leninist analysis of foreign publications penned by our ideological enemies and exposes the theoretical sources of those anticommunist falsifiers who have been outside the field of view of other Soviet social scientists.

The contents of Khvatkov's monograph will help readers gain a deeper understanding of a thesis it quotes from the CPSU CC Accountability Report to the 26th Party Congress given by CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "The noticeable intensification of ideological struggle also is a fact. For the West it does not reduce to the opposition of ideas. The West sets in motion an entire system of means intended for undermining and softening up the socialist world.

"The imperialists and their accomplices systematically conduct hostile campaigns against socialist countries. They besmirch and distort everything occurring in these countries. The most important element for them is to cause people to have an aversion to socialism.

"Events of recent times again and again confirm that our class enemies learn from their own defeats. They are acting in a more and more refined and crafty manner against countries of socialism."

The author notes that replacement of the concept of "deideologization" with the concept of "reideologization" is an example of how anticommunists learn from their defeats in the spiritual sphere of social life. The essence of the first concept, which originated in the 1970's, reduced to proof that Marxist ideology "acts almost as the main obstacle to a dialog between the West and East," and so allegedly should be abolished. At the same time a nihilistic attitude was expressed toward progressive theoretical explorations in developing countries as well. The task was to furl the spiritual banner of the era and dissolve ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the muddy waters of bourgeois ideology. It was not rejection of ideology in general, but a stifling of Marxism-Leninism in the "embrace" of bourgeois ideology--that was the intent of the concept of "deideologization." As was to be expected, it suffered a total defeat.

Under conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation which arose through the fault of Washington, those same bourgeois figures who declaimed in the West for "deideologization" now are speaking out for restoring the rights to ideology, for "reideologization" and for the sake of the protection and salvation of capitalism from the "communist," "Soviet threat" on the basis of "renewed, imperishable values of the West." The real state of affairs behind the replacement of ideological labels occurring in recent years in imperialist states is revealed convincingly in this monograph. The author has grasped this phenomenon in the anticommunist camp very actively.

The invention of the "Soviet Union's participation in international terrorism" was among the "new" myths being spread by the present Washington administration and, on its instructions, by the U.S. mass media. The book states correctly that the organizers of this falsification resort to the dishonest technique which places an equal sign between terrorism and the lawful struggle of peoples for their national, economic and social liberation. This noisy campaign is a mockery of the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people on three continents who have struggled and are struggling against colonialism and its vestiges, against foreign intervention and for a new life worthy of a person.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a fundamental enemy of the theory and practice of terrorism, including in international relationships. Terrorism is organically alien to the ideology of Soviet citizens and the politics of the Soviet state. Our country has acted and is acting consistently against terrorist acts involving the senseless death of people and which disrupt diplomatic activities of states and their representatives, the normal course of international contacts and meetings, and transportation links among states.

The book devotes considerable space to exposing the ideology and politics of Maoism. That steep spiral of the trail being followed by the Beijing leaders is confirmed by a conclusion drawn by the 26th CPSU Congress: "China's present leaders themselves are calling the customs in their country in the period of the so-called cultural revolution a 'very cruel feudal-fascist dictatorship.' We have nothing to add to that evaluation."

"Changes now are occurring in China's domestic politics. Time will show their true meaning. It will show the extent to which the present Chinese leadership succeeds in overcoming the Maoist heritage. But unfortunately there can be no mention as yet of any kind of changes for the better in Beijing's foreign policy. It continues to be oriented on an exacerbation of the international situation, and it is joining with the politics of imperialism. This of course will not return China to a healthy path of development. Imperialists will not be friends of socialism." The criticism in Khvatkov's monograph concerning the ideology and politics of the Maoist leadership is given in light of the appraisal by our party's 26th congress.

The final section of the book, which reveals anticommunism as the ideology and politics of aggression and war, has a direct relationship to practical tasks of an ideological and political indoctrination nature which are accomplished by commanders, political workers and propagandists in the Army and Navy. This section highlights the basic directions in the efforts of anticommunist falsifiers who pursue the goal of besmirching the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state as developed by our party on the basis of Leninist principles of the Peace Program, and justifying an unchecked arms race in the West and preparation of imperialist armies for a new war. This work exposes imperialism in a well-reasoned manner as an irreconcilable enemy of peaceful coexistence and detente. Camouflaging their ominous plans with the myth of the "Soviet military threat," anticommunists are manipulating public opinion in western countries. Khvatkov calls the book "Third World War: Future History," written by a group of authors headed by retired British General G. Hackett and published in London in 1978, a sample of this kind of ideological speculation. World War III began in 1985 at their will and the story about it is told two years later, as it were. This technique permitted the authors to pass on fabrication as something which already occurred. To give the book the effect of validity, it includes "documents" from nonexistent secret archives, "evidence" of eyewitnesses to events which did not occur, and articles allegedly published in the period of military actions. It also includes maps and photographs of fictitious battles.

In this book, which is an openly antisoviet provocative trick, the reader finds garish captions now and then to photo illustrations: "Soviet motorized infantry crosses the Weser River," "A second echelon of Soviet armored troops lands in Denmark," and so on. In accordance with the imagination of the bourgeois "writers," millions of city-dwellers burn up in the nuclear flame of war and a "New Europe" is created on the ruins of cities with a "Common Market" extending from the Atlantic to the Urals. The only result of the "recent" war, according to these cannibalistic ideas, was destruction of the USSR. Each line of this opus, stresses the author of this monograph, is permeated by lies and hatred of the Soviet Union, and attempts to convince the western reader that there is no other solution to the existing present-day international situation except for an increase in expenditures for "defense."

Khvatkov's book cites irrefutable facts attesting to a deepening of the process of militarization of imperialist states. It reveals the ominous role the military-industrial complex plays in NATO countries as well as in other countries harnessed to the chariot of anticommunism. This work is permeated by a

single idea: Under present-day conditions all Soviet citizens and USSR Armed Forces personnel have to increase political vigilance. The need for a further strengthening of combat readiness in which the organizational-management, training and indoctrinational efforts of command, political and engineering personnel of the Army and Navy officer corps are concentrated as at a focal point acquires particularly great importance for the country's armed defenders.

While giving the book a positive evaluation on the whole and recommending it to readers, I must say that it is not devoid of certain deficiencies. For example, there was no place in it for exposing Zionism, there is insufficient revelation of the diversity of forms which comprise the ideological content of modern anticommunism, nor did it show the main military-political theories (on the essence, character and typology of wars of the modern era, and so on). An examination of them would allow "doing battle" with the anticommunist falsifiers on those problems which represent the greatest scientific and practical interest for military cadres. In our view, all this would contribute to an increase in the scientific level and applied significance of the monograph.

We will emphasize in conclusion that the readers have received a necessary and useful book. It unquestionably will be of use to Army and Navy commanders, political workers and propagandists in exposing modern anticommunism and in preparing for verbal presentations and a more qualified conduct of activities of an ideological and political indoctrination nature aimed at increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of Soviet military personnel.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET VIEW OF U.S., NATO NUCLEAR ARMED AIRCRAFT

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 13 Jan 82) p 14

[Article by P. Ivanov: "The Nuclear Wings of NATO"]

[Text] From foreign press reports--The cannons of World War II had barely fallen silent when Pentagon generals were already beginning to prepare for a third. In summer of 1948, 60 strategic bombers arrived from across the ocean at airfields in eastern Great Britain. Ever since then, aircraft of the U.S. Third Air Force have been furrowing the skies over the British Isles. This unit is under the operational command of NATO's Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force (4ATAF) in support of Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCE). According to Pentagon plans, the strategic bombers are ready for use at any moment in delivering tactical nuclear weapons as well as the conventional weapons of destruction. It is no coincidence that over 1000 of the 7000 U.S. nuclear warheads deployed in Europe are being stored on U.S. and British air force bases.

Six air bases are being used to house the strategic B-52 bomber. According to the NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Third Air Force comprises five wings--more than 300 combat aircraft deployed on dozens of air force bases from which not only B-52's are launched, but also F-4 and F-111 fighter-bombers, and E-3A spy planes with the AWACS long-distance radar detection and guidance systems.

Most U.S. bases in eastern Great Britain and the Holy Loch Gulf have become a unique kind of "alienation zone" where the British way of life is banned. Even the NEW YORK TIMES was forced to admit that in a visit to Alconbury or Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Bentwaters, Woodbridge--it doesn't matter--you are transported from rural England to a typical small town in the United States. Flashy signs abound on the streets around the Alconbury air base--"Texas," "Iowa," "Ohio." To purchase fuel at the gas station or drinks at the local cafe, you pay in dollars--not pounds sterling. American pilots here feel like they're in Kansas. "Formally, the bases belong to the British government," reports the NEW YORK TIMES, "but each has just one British officer, and his job is to sort out complaints of the local population with respect to robberies, fights, rapes, profiteering and trafficking in narcotics. In handling one such complaint, a representative of the American command at Lakenheath Air Force Base had to admit--"It'd be better if we didn't publicize the presence of U.S. Air Force personnel on British bases."

The British Air Force's nuclear capability is also growing stronger. Today, according to foreign press reports, such forces number about 1350 combat aircraft and heli-

copters, 90,000 pilots and flight technicians. Seventy-two modern tactical fighters (Jaguar) and 48 vertical-take-off-and-landing aircraft (Harrier) have been introduced into the inventory. Nonetheless, British generals are not stopping here, stresses the MORNING STAR. A hasty air force rearmament is taking place with the newest fighter-bombers (Tornado variety). The newspaper reports that Britain's air force will soon have 385 such nuclear weapons carriers. A squadron of aircraft with Nimrod early warning and control systems is being formed.

NATO strategists regard the U.S. Third Air Force and Britain's air forces as the strategic nuclear echelon of joint NATO air forces in Europe. Already 156 F-111 fighter-bombers are stationed at air bases in southern England. They have a combat radius of about 2500 kilometers and a nuclear delivery yield of 2000 kilotons. Pentagon generals have christened the F-111 fighter-bomber "the combat aircraft of the Central-European front." All this significantly increases U.S. nuclear potential on the British Isles, the MORNING STAR emphasizes.

Currently being added to this are 160 Tomahawk cruise missiles, often caricatured in the British press as torpedoes. The missile is 4.2 meters long and weighs 800 kilograms. Flight velocity is 800-900 kilometers per hour, effective range--up to 2500 kilometers. The nuclear warhead has a yield of 200 kilotons.

The U.S. military magazine "Air Force Journal and Register" admits that NATO's "air power in Great Britain can be compared to pistols aimed at certain targets in the East." A report in the WASHINGTON POST stating that U.S. and British air force personnel are currently conducting so-called "limited nuclear warfare" training merits some attention. Thus, not only Phantom, Starfighter and F-111 fighter-bomber crews participated in the training exercises code-named "Elder Forest," but more than 100 U.S. strategic B-52 bombers as well. The NATO air command asserts this has demonstrated the readiness to inflict a massive blow upon an enemy at any moment using this airborne strike force.

Air force personnel are undergoing an intensified ideological indoctrination program based on a spirit of violent anti-communism and an education of hatred for the peoples and armies of the socialist countries. It consists of lies, slander and intimidation in the broadest sense, citing the non-existent "Soviet threat." The "moral rearmament of American pilots is taking place with the help of the mass media. A special U.S. military radio net called "Air Force NET" is conducting an unbridled campaign of anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. The net delivers daily broadcasts over 29 medium-range and three VHF bands. The weekly newspaper "Air Force Times," a NATO joint air force publication in Europe, calls on pilots to be prepared to commit any crime for the sake of defending "the American and West European way of life."

Upon their arrival at British air bases, pilots of the U.S. Third Air Force sign a sworn statement of loyalty to "American ideals," and declare their readiness to "defend the United States and the European countries from communism" at any price. British air force personnel are instilled with the concept that fulfillment of British obligations to the United States and to NATO as a whole is a matter of British honor, as it were, without which Great Britain would be unable to maintain its security.

More and more the British are coming to understand that the magazines housing U.S. atomic weapons all over their country automatically condemn Great Britain to playing the role of nuclear target. This danger increases significantly in proportion to deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles on British territory. Even such a "cold war" advocate as Nergill, the famous military author--with all his pathological anti-Sovietism and servile attachment to NATO--stated: "We should not forget that, in building a U.S. base on our territory, we are turning ourselves into a target--perhaps into the center of the target."

The intentions of the USSR have never included, nor do they include, threats to anyone whomsoever. Nonetheless, the Soviet people and Soviet fighting men, jointly with their brothers in arms--the peoples and soldiers of the armies of nations in the socialist brotherhood--are keeping vigilant watch over those who seek military advantage and superiority over others, who rattle the sabre, who continue to turn western Europe into a launching pad for American strategic weapons.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET VIEW ON ROLE OF U.S., PRC IN AFGHANISTAN

Moscow RADIO in Russian No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 20 Jan 82) pp 56-57

[Article by A. Nikitin and A. Pedin: "Beijing--In the Camp of Afghanistan's Enemies"]

[Text] Delivering the official report of the CC CPSU to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the foreign policy of the current Chinese leadership "...is directed as before towards exacerbating the international situation, and is closing ranks with the policies of imperialism." Today the anti-socialist, pro-imperialist essence of China's foreign policy is especially clearly manifest with regard to the events in Afghanistan. The present Beijing leadership has fallen right in line with the most malicious enemies of Afghanistan's revolution, with those who are attempting to eliminate the democratic order there and restore a feudalistic system, who strive to crush the freedom and independence of the people of Afghanistan.

Since the very beginning of the April revolution, Radio Beijing has adopted an openly hostile position with respect to the revolutionary transformation in Afghanistan. Chinese propaganda--especially radio propaganda--has unleashed a spiteful campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It has termed the April revolution nothing other than a "coup." The Chinese leadership was one of the last to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and it did so only after the leading imperialist powers and ultra-reactionary regimes.

In his era Mao Zedong entered the eastern regions of Afghanistan into his register of so-called "lost territories." On maps that appeared in the country after the formation of the People's Republic of China, Beijing included the eastern regions of Afghanistan within its own territory.

The present Chinese leadership continues to pursue its previous hegemonistic aims. For example, in an interview with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Afghanistan and Afghanistan's prime minister Babrak Karmal, the weekly GDR publication HORIZONT stressed that Beijing is counting on assistance from the United States and the reactionary regimes of a number of Moslem countries to effect a territorial division of Afghanistan, to annex a portion of the country that has long attracted the attention of the leaders of feudal China, and subsequently of Mao Zedong and his successors. Babrak Karmal noted in particular: "Thus, for example, it has been proposed that the eastern and southern territories of our country--inhabited primarily by Pashtuns--be given away to Pakistan, and the northern territories relinquished to China."

Chinese radio propaganda makes no effort to conceal the fact that Beijing considers Afghanistan an important stepping stone in the path towards implementation of its hegemonistic plans on the international scene. Spreading slanderous fabrication with regard to the Soviet Union's Afghanistan policies, Chinese propaganda is, in essence, revealing the strategic considerations which Beijing itself associates with this country. The Chinese leadership's appraisal of the strategic significance of Afghanistan consists in the concept that establishing direct control over the country will provide Beijing access to Iran from the west, to South Asia from the east--and farther on to the Indian Ocean. This creates a real threat to the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf region and enables China to exercise control over the routes by which oil is transported to the West and to Japan.

Since the conclusion of the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan, Radio Beijing has been persistently instigating pro-Maoist groups to stir up armed subversive and terrorist activities on a wide scale all over the country, primarily in Afghanistan's northeastern regions which border directly on China and to create so-called "liberated regions" in the Chinese image.

With Beijing's assistance and backing, Maoists in Afghanistan have whipped up anti-government propaganda and resorted to acts of open terrorism, sabotage and subversive activity directed against the People's Democratic Party and the government of Afghanistan. For example, pro-Maoist groups actively participated in the attempted counterrevolutionary uprising in Herat during the spring of 1979, and tried to effect an insurrection in Kabul in February 1980.

China is supplying weapons to leaders of Afghan tribes that inhabit the immediate border regions of Afghanistan and China. Chinese weaponry was used by those who participated in anti-government demonstrations in a number of Afghanistan's cities. According to data of the Afghanistan state security service, Beijing is not only organizing provocations along the Afghanistan-China border, but is also training terrorist bands and raiding parties in Xinxiang composed of counterrevolutionary emigrant elements. These gangs are transported from China to Pakistan, and from there move to Afghanistan.

The Chinese leadership has become increasingly active in rendering assistance to reactionary Afghan elements that fled the country because of the revolution. Beijing and Washington have built more than 30 special bases and 50 strong points in Pakistan to support the training of counterrevolutionary bands. Here, under the direction of Chinese, American, Pakistani and Egyptian instructors, Afghan brigands undergo accelerated training in methods of subversion and terrorist activity. A steady stream of American, Chinese, Egyptian and British weapons are shipped there.

Today the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is entering a new and yet more dangerous phase. The United States is cynically turning towards open intervention in Afghanistan's affairs. After U.S. President R. Reagan's assertion that the United States was prepared to openly offer American arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, specific actions were taken to widen the scope of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Chinese leadership has shifted from supporting the political and diplomatic pressure it gets from the imperialist powers (headed by the United States in Southwest Asia and adjoining areas) to coordinating subversive activities in the region with them directly, and is practically acting in the role of a NATO "Asian flank."

Along with that of the United States and other western nations, China's radio propaganda machine continues its intensified efforts to whip up fairy tales, to propagate cock-and-bull stories on the developments in Afghanistan. Chinese propagandists have been striving in the press and on the radio to discredit the policies of the USSR in the Middle East and South Asia. Beijing has been spreading every kind of slanderous fabrication to the effect that the USSR presents, as it were, "a threat to the peace and security of the region."

With consolidation of the gains of the Afghanistan people's revolution, the Chinese leadership's hegemonistic plans for subordinating that country to the influence of Beijing is crumbling--hence, the malicious and slanderous campaign that is being carried out by Radio Beijing. In stirring up every clamor possible with regard to Afghanistan, Chinese propagandists are attempting to camouflage the true nature of China's open cooperation with the imperialist powers, headed by the United States.

Lately Chinese propaganda has not made the slightest mention in its newspapers or on the radio of the danger presented by the increase in American troops on the island Diego Garcia, or with regard to Washington's attempts to secure new military bases in the Indian Ocean. Moreover, Beijing is attempting by every means possible to hide the Reagan administration's hegemonistic trend in foreign policy and is striving to justify the intensified American military presence in the Middle and Near East and in the Indian Ocean through fabrications as to Washington's "responsive" or "defensive" reaction to the "expansionist" activities, as it were, of the Soviet Union in the region.

In intensifying its radio ballyhoo on the "Afghanistan question," Beijing is trying to divert the attention of its neighbors primarily from the military danger issuing from China, and from the threat to their independence and territorial integrity, and in this manner facilitate its task of effecting political and military penetration of regions contiguous to China.

The Chinese leadership is striving to effect a wider penetration of the Middle East region. Beijing is presently developing a "territorial basis" for spreading its influence, based on a new concept of "a structure of joint resistance to the USSR." In its attempts to build a "unified structure," Beijing strives to take advantage of the so-called "Afghanistan question" and the situation surrounding that country.

In discussions with foreign visitors to the People's Republic of China, Chinese leaders have been adhering to the idea that "it is necessary to consider Afghanistan and Kampuchea the forward line of battle in the struggle against hegemonism, and to protect the forces of resistance there," as it were. In the development of this thesis, Chinese radio propaganda broadcasts are filled with conjecture regarding intensified resistance of "national liberation" forces in Afghanistan (meaning counterrevolutionaries and gangs of various kinds).

The Chinese are trying to enlist countries and regional organizations of the Moslem world--especially neighboring Pakistan and Iran--in the struggle against revolutionary Afghanistan. Thus, in crudely juggling the facts, Chinese radio propaganda has asserted that the third session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Mecca (January 1981) and its published "declaration" are supposedly devoted entirely to the "Afghanistan question."

According to Beijing's scheming, the "shadow of Afghanistan" must be used continuously in Chinese radio propaganda directed towards Iran so that that country's leadership will regard the USSR "guardedly and suspiciously." The Chinese leadership is counting on drawing Iran into "the first line of battle with hegemonism in Afghanistan," using the "Afghanistan factor" and the anti-Afghan sentiment of a portion of the country's religious leadership.

Such actions on the part of Beijing against revolutionary Afghanistan confirm the hostility of the Chinese leaders to movements of national liberation, and their adherence to a policy of hegemonism and flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. Chinese actions are still another sure confirmation of Beijing's unscrupulous collaboration with the forces of international imperialism and reaction, aimed at the destruction of the Afghanistan people's revolutionary gains and at creating a new hotbed of tension, at undermining peace and stability in the Middle East and South Asia.

The Soviet Union opposes the hostile policy of the current hegemonists in Beijing with a policy of proletarian internationalism, and by rendering support and assistance to the revolution in Afghanistan--by protecting it against the counterrevolutionary forces of enemies of the Afghanistan people.

Speaking in Tbilisi at a ceremonial session dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Communist Party of Georgia, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared:

"Our position with respect to Afghanistan is clear. We support its complete independence and respect its status as a nonaligned nation. Like Afghanistan itself, the USSR is in favor of a political settlement that would put an end to the undeclared war against that country and would afford it reliable guarantees of nonintervention."

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

CONTENTS OF 'FOREIGN MILITARY REVIEW', NOVEMBER 1981

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 1-2

[Full-text translated articles published in this JPRS report are indicated with an asterisk; excerpted articles are indicated with a double asterisk]

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COLORED INSERTS

Argentine TAM Tank
Mobile Launcher for Ground-Based Cruise Missiles
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"English Guided Missile Frigate F89 'Battle-ax'"

Articles by Soviet authors and the chronicle were prepared from foreign press sources. Illustrations used in this issue are from the "Janes'" handbook and the following journals: AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, ARMY, ARMOR, WAFFENTEKHNIK, GROUND DEFENSE INTERNATIONAL, DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, MICROWAVE JOURNAL, NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS, NAVY INTERNATIONAL, NAVIGATION, OIL AND GAS, SIGNAL, TRUPPENDEINST, FLIGHT, FLUG REVIEW.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 7-14

[Article by Major General R. Simonyan, doctor of military sciences, professor:
"Trends in Development of U.S. Military Doctrine"]

[Text] The press in the United States recently resumed its talk of "serious changes" being made by the Reagan administration in American military doctrine. In its estimates, these changes reflect the influence of Defense Secretary Weinberger's views on "the need for defending U.S. interests far from the shores of America," and they are elicited, as the secretary slanderously asserts, "by the increase in Soviet military power."

But what is the real purpose of these changes? To correctly understand and evaluate their essence, we would first of all need to have an impression of the political and military content of the concept "military doctrine." As we know it, it is a system of official viewpoints, accepted by the state for a given period of time, on the essence, nature and means of conduct of a possible war, on preparing the country and the armed forces for it and on the requirements of military development.

This doctrine has two sides--political and military-technical. The former pre-determines the political aims and objectives of the state in war, the main direction of armed forces development and preparation of the country for war; the latter embraces problems associated with the resources and methods of combat activities, military development, provision of equipment to the armed forces and the use of the latter in war to achieve set political goals.

Sociopolitical factors, and primarily the policy of the state, which is a product of its social structure and the ideology dominating within it, have a certain influence on development and change of military doctrines. Whatever the social nature and politics of a state are, and whatever its dominant ideology is, so is its doctrine, especially its political side, and consequently its military-strategic orientation. Military doctrine always has a class nature. It reflects the economic and, consequently, the sociopolitical interests of that class which is in power. Additionally, material factors--the military-economic possibilities of the state, appearance of new forms of weapons and equipment and development of the means of warfare elicited by this increase in fighting power of the armed forces--also have a large influence on doctrine, and mainly on its military-technical side.

Examining U.S. military doctrine in light of these premises, it would not be difficult to note that by its essence and orientation, it is clearly aggressive. Its political side is based on the aspiration of American imperialism for world domination, and in this aspect it remains unchanging, in the same way that the very nature of imperialism remains unchanging. Change occurs only in the ways and means of achieving political goals--that is, in the military-technical side. This can be seen especially well in the strategies of "mass retaliation," "flexible response" and "realistic deterrence," as well as in Washington's "new military strategy" now undergoing formation.

In other words no matter what changes are made in doctrine by whatever administration happens to be in power at the White House, its essence remains the same--aggression. And the sole creator of these doctrines is American imperialism. Each new doctrine that is accepted differs from its predecessor mainly in its greater anti-Soviet, antisocialist orientation and in the USA's more-blatant claims to the "right" to impose its order upon any region, upon any state, and to oppose revolutionary movements, movements of liberation and other progressive movements by whatever means available, including military.

"We cannot allow ourselves to ignore some one region for the sake of strengthening another," declared Pentagon chief Weinberger. In his words, the interests of the USA "are worldwide in nature, and therefore the country's military policy must be viewed in its global context." The American government arrives at a fully definite conclusion: The United States must become the mightiest country in the world, and it must do so at any cost.

The U.S. budget for the 1982 fiscal year, which totals \$695.4 billion, provides a graphical impression of the magnitude of this "cost." The budget has a clearly pronounced militaristic nature. Military allocations, which will increase by more than \$40 billion next year to just the Department of Defense alone, and reach \$226 billion, are the main item of expense in this budget. The lion's share of these assets are to be used to spiral the arms race higher and to create more-monstrous systems of death-dealing weapons intended for initiation of wars varying in scale and strategy.

In terms of a strategic nuclear conflict, present U.S. military doctrine confirms the possibility of arisal and the permissibility of "thermonuclear war, prolonged but limited in scale." Recall that the conception of "limited nuclear war" was officially included in American military doctrine as one of its main components on the basis of Directive No 59, published in 1980 by former U.S. President Carter. The goal of such steps, the Western press emphasized, is to provide the United States with the means for conducting such a war in addition (!) to the potential sufficient for a universal nuclear war. Note also that according to the doctrines of the 1970s, strategic (universal) nuclear war was felt to be the principal variant of military conflict with the Soviet Union. In its course, both armed forces and military objectives on one hand and the administrative and industrial centers of the probable opponent on the other hand would be subjected to massed strikes by strategic offensive forces.

Meanwhile the scenario for "limited nuclear war," the foreign press notes, foresees a first strike by strategic offensive forces "only against carefully selected

military objectives" such as strategic missile silos, aircraft parked at airfields, supply dumps, control posts (political and military), major troop groupings and so on. The main goal is to annihilate the opponent's military and primarily nuclear power and to make it impossible for the enemy to make a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory, or at least to maximally weaken the strength of such a strike. But for this purpose, American militant circles reason, there must be the corresponding potential of forces and resources capable of destroying the above-mentioned "point" objectives, since the bulk of the arsenal of the strategic offensive forces, which was created for a universal nuclear war, could not be used in such a case. If for example a city is to be annihilated, a weapon characterized by high accuracy would not be required.

Thus the conception of "limited nuclear war" required the ruling circles of the USA to broaden the spectrum of aggressive wars for which they are preparing, and to create a "theoretical foundation" for developing a potential for conducting different types of wars. Implementing this militant plan, the magnates of the military-industrial complex hope to enjoy multibillion profits, while the Pentagon leadership harbors the hope (be it illusory) of achieving "indisputable supremacy" over the Soviet Union in strategic offensive forces.

It should be noted that the idea of developing the conception of "limited nuclear war" and including it in American military doctrine was not born yesterday. It has its own lengthy history. Back in 1962 McNamara, who was U.S. defense secretary at that time, stated the following in his justification for his "counterforce strategy," or as it was otherwise called, the "strategy of elimination of cities": "The main goal of the United States in the event a nuclear war arises should be to annihilate the enemy's armed forces." Approximately the same thesis was forwarded in 1974 by Schlesinger (former U.S. defense secretary), when further encouragement was given to adoption of the conception of "limited nuclear war."

Revealing the true essence of this conception, the American journal PROGRESSIVE wrote: "At first glance what McNamara (and Schlesinger--R.S.) said sounds highly humanitarian: In the final analysis, the targets the USA would strike first would be not the population and the cities, but missile silos and bases. Thus the harm that could be done to American cities would be limited. But in reality the plans were terrifying, inasmuch as they clearly brought the prospects of nuclear war closer." The journal also published an admission made by former U.S. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld (1977) before he left the Pentagon. "The most ambitious variant of strategy," he said, "dictates creation of a potential for making a decisive first strike against the enemy's offensive forces in order to annihilate a maximum proportion of his megatonnage before he could place his nuclear resources into action. The effectiveness of the forces the enemy would be left with for a retaliatory strike, which would probably be directed at industrial and urban objectives, would be additionally reduced in this case through a combination of active and passive defense."

In the opinion of foreign military experts, a power which has the goal of annihilating the military objectives of a potential enemy should make the first strike, since otherwise its nuclear warheads would fall upon empty missile silos and airfields. Manipulating its thesis of defending "national security interests," the present Pentagon leadership is trying to revive the old first strike ideas supported by reactionary circles of the American war machine.

In addition to developing the theoretical premises of nuclear warfare, to include the conception of "limited nuclear war," militant circles of the USA are making an intensive effort to create the material-technical base to support a first-strike capability, and particularly, qualitatively new forms of strategic armament. They include, first of all, the MX mobile-based missile with a MIRV multiple warhead (containing 10 600-kiloton nuclear reentry vehicles). Note for comparison that the presently existing intercontinental ballistic missile, the "Minuteman-3," contains three reentry vehicles with a power of 200 kilotons each. According to Pentagon plans 100 MX missiles are to be created. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote that such missiles "may increase Washington's temptation to initiate a limited nuclear war." Another form of new strategic weapon is the sea-based "Trident" nuclear missile complex. Until the mid-1980s, nuclear missile submarines will be supplied with "Trident-1" missiles, after which they will carry "Trident-2" missiles (with separating independently targetable maneuvering reentry vehicles). The arsenal of strategic weapons intended for a first strike also includes the air launched cruise missile, presently being developed in the USA. It will possess a 200 kiloton warhead and a guidance system ensuring high target accuracy.

There can be no doubt that the practical steps being taken to implement the "limited nuclear war" conception are seriously complicating the international situation, and that they are a real threat to peace. At the same time, the White House administration believes, its inclusion into the military doctrine of the USA as one of its principal components would make the American public believe that such a war is acceptable and that the appropriate potential for such a war must be created. The object of all of this is to upset the present approximately equal balance of forces between the USSR and the USA and achieve military superiority for the American side. Such are the far-reaching plans of the transoceanic strategists.

In terms of preparing for and conducting regional nuclear wars, Pentagon officials have developed, and are presently imposing upon their NATO partners, the conception of a "Eurostrategic nuclear war," or as it is otherwise referred to in NATO circles, "the new conception of West Europe's defense." This essentially adventuristic premise was laid at the basis of a decision made in December 1979 to deploy, in this region, a qualitatively new component of the combined NATO armed forces in Europe--about 600 medium-range strategic missiles. Together with the nuclear forces in the theater of war and the conventional armed forces, the strategic resources being placed into NATO's hands make up a triad of forces directly subordinated to the supreme commander in chief of the bloc's combined armed forces. "One of the constants of defense is a coordinated, fundamental strategy for NATO, one which foresees presence of powerful conventional, nuclear and strategic nuclear forces," declared U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in a statement in Chicago. In other words the Pentagon chief himself openly admits that the decision made by the December (1979) session of the NATO council had to do not with "modernizing" the nuclear forces in the theater of war, as people like to declare in Atlantic circles, but inclusion of a completely new component into the composition of the bloc's combined armed forces--strategic nuclear forces.

It has been announced that the first generation of "Eurostrategic nuclear forces" will include 108 "Pershing-2" ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles with a range of up to 2,500 km. Implementation of this plan would mean more than a simple increase in the arsenal of forward-based nuclear resources, which already

include about 1,000 units of weapon delivery resources intended to strike objectives on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. The American military-political leadership is attempting to create a nuclear component which could be used to initiate and conduct a nuclear war against socialist states without using strategic offensive forces stationed within the United States.

Thus, having developed the conception of "Eurostrategic war," Washington is pursuing a number of far-reaching goals.

First of all, while it does not admit to it, it hopes to steer any retaliatory strikes away from the United States. This would have to be obvious to West Europe. As was noted in the West German journal STERN, it is realized here that Washington's aim is to "melt away" the forces of the USSR in a nuclear war limited to Europe, and the fact that all of Europe may burn in the flames of the nuclear fire is of little concern to Pentagon officials writing the scenario for a "Eurostrategic war." American strategists still harbor the same age-old dream: Let the war be fought in Europe, and we will sit it out across the ocean, and then we will dictate our conditions to Europe and all the world.

Second, under the guise of "modernization" and "rearmament," transoceanic strategists are planning to create yet another potential for the strategic offensive forces of the USA, which will be deployed in West Europe and targeted for the deep regions of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. Recall that according to former scenarios, the operational-tactical nuclear missiles deployed here were intended to be used only within a zone of combat operations, "except for nuclear strikes against the territory of an opponent possessing strategic nuclear forces."

Third, creating a qualitatively new generation of nuclear missile armament, the ruling circles of the USA want to significantly expand their own first-strike arsenal with resources radically differing from intercontinental ballistic missiles. As is emphasized in the foreign press, the fact is that it would take a "Pershing-2" about 5-6 minutes to reach its target, rather than the 25-30 minutes required by an intercontinental ballistic missile. This may produce the temptation to make surprise use of these resources in the hope that the other side would be unable to launch its missiles in response before the aggressor's missiles reach its territory.

In addition to preparing for nuclear wars, the Pentagon is implementing extensive measures to raise the fighting capabilities of the ground troops, tactical aviation and the navy, so that they could participate more effectively in so-called conventional military conflicts. These measures, which were developed in accordance with the "realistic deterrence" strategy, were based on the conception of "one and a half wars." According to it, the United States was to create, in peacetime, general-purpose forces which would be capable of conducting one major war in Europe or Asia together with allied troops (against Warsaw Pact countries or China) respectively and "half a war" (that is, a local conflict such as the Korean or Vietnamese wars) in any other region of the globe. Having reexamined its relations with Beijing and developed a "common strategy" with the latter, the White House refined the content of its conception during Carter's presidency: The armed forces of the USA had to be afforded the possibility for initiating a large war in Europe together with allied forces, and have sufficient forces remaining for military operations against the Soviet Union in the Far East and for unleashing a local conflict in some other region of the world.

The provisions of the doctrine were subjected to the next in this series of re-examinations when the Reagan administration came to power. The "new military strategy" he is developing primarily entails preparing for and conducting conventional wars--determining their geographic locations, duration and methods of conduct. Thus while the conception of "one and a half wars" was based on the possibility of starting a conventional war against the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries mainly in Europe, the "new military strategy" foresees that conflicts of this sort "would proceed in different areas of the globe simultaneously." "The United States," declared Pentagon chief Weinberger in this regard, "must be prepared to fight any wars in any region which is of vital importance to our interests." And these "interests" of the USA, in his words, exist "practically in every region of the globe." In his subsequent statements Weinberger said that the Reagan administration approved the "new military strategy," which requires the armed forces and economy of the country (and of its allies) to be ready for simultaneously conducting two large protracted "non-nuclear wars"--in Europe and in the Near East, and to participate in a small conflict in any other region of the globe in which the "vitally important interests of the USA" are affected.*

Thus what we have here is a further intensification of the hegemonic aspirations of American imperialism, a demonstration of its readiness for military intervention in any region and an official abandonment of the former reluctance to use armed forces abroad, brought into being earlier by the failure of the military adventure in Vietnam.

The American press often refers to the Pentagon's "new military strategy" as a conception of "prolonged conflict with conventional weapons" or a "strategy of conventional war." Thus judging from the assertions of the creators of this strategy, a conventional war would not be a swiftly progressing conflict, as had been presumed by former conceptions of military strategy. It will more likely "evolve into a protracted non-nuclear war," and "not necessarily transform into a nuclear conflict."

These aspects of the strategy of "conventional war" show that the military-political leadership of the United States has resumed its intensive search for new, less dangerous variants of using armed forces to achieve its global aspirations. It should be noted, however, that in developing this strategy of "conventional war," it is doing so not as a sign of abandonment of preparations for nuclear wars. Not at all. Different variants of nuclear war--strategic and regional (within a theater of war)--continue to be the mainstay of the USA's military doctrine. The only difference is that they are now supplemented by variants calling for preparation and conduct of a conventional war. Washington is using these variants as the theoretical grounds for pursuing the race in conventional arms as well as for building up "American military presence in zones of the USA's vital interests," which to the transoceanic strategists include almost the entire globe.

*By as early as July 1981 Weinberger declared that the concepts "one and a half or two and a half wars" are becoming irrelevant. He demands a "global strategic approach" which would ensure a possibility for waging war against the USSR "on a worldwide scale."--*Editor*.

The "new military strategy" is based entirely on a no less important component of the USA's present doctrine--the conception of "forward basing." Defining the latter, (Dzh. Kiffer), an American professor, wrote: "Tomorrow's battlefield is the whole world. The task today is to secure for ourselves as many strategically important points on the globe as possible, and prepare our troops to hold onto these territories." White House officials and representatives of the military speak out no less openly in this respect. Thus General Meyer, the army chief of staff, speaking to the House Armed Forces Committee, openly supported military presence of the United States in key regions of the world, and primarily in the Near East. This, in his words, "is needed so that everyone would clearly see what position we will take, and that we are ready to support it by force."

Transforming these statements into practical acts, the Pentagon is taking concrete steps to implement a five-year plan for building and expanding bases which are to serve as a springboard of sorts for American imperialism's expansionist aspirations. More than \$2 billion are being spent for these purposes just in the Near East. Such bases have been created, in particular, in Egypt, Somali, Kenya and Oman, not to mention Israel, a country which has been transformed into a strongpoint of aggression against the Arab world.

Today the United States maintains 2,500 military bases and military facilities manned by about 0.5 million servicemen on foreign territories (in 114 countries). In other words the dense network of American military facilities embraces practically all regions of the globe. It extends from Panama to South Korea, from Greenland to Italy and from Japan to Australia.

As an aid to American armed forces permanently deployed on "forward lines," the Pentagon has created "rapid deployment forces," which are presently stationed in the United States itself and which consist of select interventionist units and formations. Their total strength was initially set at 100,000 men, it was later raised to 200,000, and now in the event of a conflict, in the Near East and contiguous zones for example, 325,000 American servicemen are to be transferred to this region. The plan is to land a 50,000-strong army within the first 16 days of a "crisis situation."

In order that these forces can be transferred quickly "to any region having strategic significance," the Pentagon plans to use the most sophisticated military transport aircraft, as well as making extensive use of airliners belonging to civilian airline companies. Construction of special vessels is also foreseen--floating storehouses of heavy weapons and combat equipment that would be stationed near regions in which the use of the "rapid deployment forces" is planned. According to official information the latter have been created to support missions spelled out by the secretary of defense or the Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Explaining the content of these missions, (Kler), a colleague of Washington's Institute of Political Studies, wrote that "the attack forces are intended for invasion of foreign states or their occupation in the event of a change in their political position. They may also be used as show of force for the purposes of frightening hostile powers."

Such are the facts. It is entirely obvious from them that the new aspects of the USA's military doctrine essentially reflect the old goals and aspirations of

American imperialism: To reach the unattainable by force, by intensifying the arms race and by initiating military adventures--to put a halt to, or at least slow down, the present course of world development, which is undesirable to American imperialism, to play the role of "military policeman," to control the destinies of nations and dictate its will to all the world. However, these aggressive plans are destined to fail.

Nor is there substance to the dreams of transoceanic strategists to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, over the entire socialist fraternity. "The military-strategic balance that has evolved between the USSR and the USA, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO," declared Comrade L. I. Brezhnev from the lofty tribunal of the 26th CPSU Congress, "objectively serves to preserve the peace on our planet. We have never striven for military superiority over the other side, and we have no intention of doing so now. This is not in keeping with our policy. But we will not permit such a superiority to be achieved over us. Such attempts as well as negotiations with us from a position of strength are absolutely unpromising!"

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON 'SYMBOLS OF MILITARISM, REACTION'

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[Article by Captain 1st Rank L. Roshchin, candidate of philosophical sciences, assistant professor: "Symbols of Militarism and Reaction"]

[Text] Fearing the first successes of detente, in the late 1970s reactionary imperialist forces began openly pursuing a line of confrontation with socialist countries, of direct interference in the affairs of developing states and of suppression of movements of national liberation. As was noted in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "adventurism, the readiness to stake the vital interests of mankind on their own narrow mercenary goals--this is manifested especially blatantly in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism." Initiating accelerated expansion of military preparations, they sharply activated ideological sabotage, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and brainwashing of the public in the spirit of militarism and exaltation of the Western way of life.

In recent years, out of an entire array of theories, myths, ruses and tricks used to defend the capitalist structure, symbols characterized by a clearly pronounced reactionary orientation have been assuming an increasingly more noticeable place. Despite the arbitrariness of these symbols, in a class-based society their meaning is always associated with the interests of a particular class. Thus the interests of the laborers are expressed by proletarian (socialist) symbols, for example the red banner, the hammer and sickle, the communist slogan "Proletariat of All Countries, Unite!", and so on. A CPSU Central Committee decree dated 13 December 1979 states: "For millions of the oppressed and exploited, for all laborers, Leninism has become a symbol of social renewal of the world, the banner of revolution in our era."

The symbols of the exploiting classes are in opposition to the interests of the people, and they are well known: the club, the swastika, the cross, the color black or brown and others. In contrast to laborers, who take pride in their symbols, imperialists often conceal their true meaning, and attempt to offer a noble-sounding explanation for them. But this does not change their essence: They continue to serve the interests of the dominant classes. Marx and Engels subtly and caustically ridiculed this bourgeois aspiration in their "Communist Manifesto": "The aristocracy waved the begging bowl of the proletariat as a banner by which to lead the people. But each time the people have followed this banner, they have noticed on its backside the old feudal crests, and dispersed with loud and irreverent laughter."

The main purpose of bourgeois symbols is to justify the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression, militarism and aggression. But how can this purpose be achieved? Only by distorting actual events and processes, only by slander. V. I. Lenin pointed this out when he emphasized that "everywhere and in all things, the bourgeoisie has resorted and will resort to the most desperate lies and slander" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 25, p 352).

One of the distinctive traits of symbols now in use in imperialist states, and particularly in the armed forces, is their militaristic nature. They serve militarism; they personify it. Thus during America's aggression in Vietnam "body counts," which indicated not only the quantity of enemy soldiers killed, but also the number of peaceful inhabitants annihilated, became the symbol of "valor and herosim." An American serviceman who killed 400 people was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, one credited with 100 kills was given the Medal for Merit, and a serviceman killing 50 persons was given a decoration.

Another militaristic symbol, the hawk, was born in the early 1960s in the USA. This name was applied for the first time to militaristic officials who persuaded President J. Kennedy to make massed air strikes against Cuba during the Cuban crisis (General M. Taylor, who was the chairman of the Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at that time, distinguished himself from other militarists by calling himself a "hawk to the power of two"). They find the consistent peace-loving course of the USSR and other socialist states objectionable, and they do not accept the idea of peaceful coexistence and detente.

These lovers of military adventures have organized many punitive actions in the world. Their countenance has now become more diversified--they include representatives of the business world and the academic elite, and military, political and religious officials. They are now active not only in the USA but also in Great Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and other countries. Concurrently with growth in the number of supporters of extreme right reaction, their "hawkish" appetites are growing as well. They now refer to the Persian Gulf as the "Western Rhur of the 1980s"; many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have also been included in the sphere of their "vitally important interests."

In Great Britain, "Thatcherism" has recently become a synonym for "hawks." A manifestation of extreme right-wing tendencies in ideology, politics and military affairs, "Thatcherism" is associated with the name of the leader of the Conservative Party, Prime Minister M. Thatcher. According to the government's program document published in 1979 the country's militarization, subordination to the dictates of the USA, active participation in NATO and resurrection of the age-old fable of a supposed "Soviet threat" are the main directions in the activities of the Tory cabinet.

The content of the militaristic symbols of imperialist armies is often masked by inconsequential details, by a deceptive background and by pomposity. Thus Kelly, an American general that once commanded the punitive "rapid deployment forces," referred to them as "national property." But in fact they are called upon to perform nothing more than police functions, and they have but one goal--protecting antipopular interests of the ruling monopolistic circles.

Much attention is being devoted in the armed forces of Great Britain to publicizing the cult of the monarchy--the queen. Personifying, as with any monarch, the power of the propertied classes, despotism, reaction in all spheres of social life and military force, she is represented as a symbol of peace, welfare and national unity. According to Western press reports Queen Elizabeth II has been made honorary colonel in 60 military units, while her husband, Prince Philip, has the ranks of field marshal, marshal of the Royal Air Force and admiral of the Navy. Members of the large royal family are honorary officers and chiefs of troop units. English bourgeois ideologists, who suggest to servicemen that it is very honorable to be "soldiers of the queen," nurture their faith in the ruling circles and in the existing structure of exploitation.

Pursuing an increasingly aggressive course for the country's armed forces, militaristic circles of Japan attach great significance to brainwashing the troops, to developing and introducing special symbols corresponding to this adventuristic policy. "Busido" ("the way to war"), is a moral-ethical system of training samurai soldiers, created in Japan in the 2d century. Its principal rules were devotion to the emperor, faithfulness to one's lord and disregard of death. Many years of sophisticated training of servicemen and exertion of influence upon their reason and minds by various forms of militaristic propaganda, religion, symbols and so on paved the way for training suicide pilots--the "kamikaze" ("divine wind"), and human torpedoes--"kaiten" ("the way to heaven"), who, without reasoning out what they were doing, fulfilled their orders and perished declaring: "Tenno heiko banzai!" ("Long live the emperor!").

This experience of bewitching personnel is now being extensively utilized by military officials in Japan. The so-called "Self-Defense Forces" have already grown beyond their initially established proportions, and have become the symbol of militarism and aggression. In just the last 5 years Japan's military expenditures increased by 60 percent, going over 2.4 trillion yen in 1981. In terms of the growth of these expenditures, this country occupies first place in the world. Japanese militarists are applying increasingly greater pressure for review of Article 9 of the constitution, which rejects the "threat or use of armed force." The cutting edge of military preparations, justified and concealed by various sorts of myths, symbols and propaganda tricks, is directed against the peace-loving policy of the socialist states, against progressive forces that have established themselves within the country, and against good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union. Bin Akao, the Fuehrer of the ultraright "patriotic party of great Japan," declared this in one of his rallies: "We demand that May Day celebrations be prohibited, that diplomatic relations with the USSR be broken and that the northern territories be returned immediately."

Mercenary service, one of the forms of international terrorism, has become a symbol of the readiness to kill people if the price is right. "Wild geese," "dogs of war," "soldiers of fortune"--these are some of the nicknames of those who have made assassination their principal and generously compensated trade. These soldiers-for-hire have left their bloody traces in the Congo, Zimbabwe, Zaire and elsewhere. The "Buffalo Battalion," which contains mercenaries from the USA, Great Britain, Portugal, Canada, Israel, Chile and Australia, is presently ravaging the territory of Namibia, occupied by the South African Republic.

Born as a specific militarist force more than 150 years ago in France, mercenaries now exist in almost all reactionary regimes, their numbers are growing (according to the foreign press there are more than 100,000 mercenaries of just American nationality alone), and the methods of terror are being improved. Mercenary service is a product of imperialism and its militaristic tendencies, and its soil is anticommunism, racism, social injustice, the power of capital, bourgeois morality, hatred of other nations, provocations on a local and international scale and subversive activities against developing countries.

Another distinguishing trait of many bourgeois symbols is their racist nature, called upon to justify social inequality, exploitation, and an aggressive predatory policy in relation to various peoples. Clear examples of such symbols include Nietzsche's "superman,"* who was held in especially high esteem in fascist Germany, the Ku Klux Klan's white robe and black cross personifying hatred toward Negroes, and the concept "white man" (in contrast to other races). Among racist symbols presently in use we can distinguish, on one hand, ones such as "aborigine," "yellow belly," "darky" and "gook," which stand for various faults of all sorts, while on the other hand we have the symbols "white," "pure-blooded Arian," "true Anglo-Saxon" and "blue blood" standing for virtue and merit. But the real nature of this "virtue" is well known to the peoples of Poland, USSR and other European countries from the outrages committed by fascist head-hunters during World War II, and to the heroic people of Vietnam from the atrocities of American soldiers in the recent past. Negroes also experience the same thing every day in the USA.

Racism finds fertile soil for its development in imperialist armies. Here is what the French journal MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE has to say about the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the U.S. Armed Forces: "The Klan is strong in the army, in which discrimination is illegal but real: Blacks are put on detail and given combat assignments twice more often than whites, they are promoted to officer ranks three times less frequently, and they wind up in the guardroom twice more often."

The West German scholar B. Flekhenshteyn gave one example of the racist behavior of Bundeswehr officers today at the 11th International Congress of Sociologists, held August 1978 in Sweden: "Six young officers (neo-Nazis from the Munich Military Academy--L.R.) ...broke out into song during an evening party and began symbolically cremating Jews by tossing sheets of paper into the fire."

Naziism is an extreme reactionary offshoot of racism. It is an openly terroristic philosophy accepted by the most chauvinistic elements of imperialism. It has its own fascist symbols, among which the swastika and the color brown have become the most "famous." It is no accident that fascists are referred to as the "brown plague." Both fascism itself and its symbols remain popular and acceptable in capitalist countries. The American historian L. Rose writes the following in this regard: "The symbol of our times (in the West --L.R.) is not the bloodthirsty capitalist, nor the cruel overseer.... The faceless soldier, the fanatic,

*In his works, F. Nietzsche, a German philosopher and philologist of the past century (1844-1900), preached the conception of domination of all society by an "upper caste," and the cult of the "superman," obsessed by an aspiration for power and not recognizing any moral restraints. Racists of some countries still cite the "superman" symbol whenever their class privileges are threatened.--Editor.

the terrorist and the cold-blooded assassin have become symbolic. And if these are the symbols by which we must characterize our era, we must still be living in the age of Hitler."

One of the distinguishing traits of the armed forces of the FRG is the spirit of vengeance being sown among the servicemen, and the broad spread of the symbols of Germany's Nazi past. B. Vintser, a German officer who served many long years in the armies of three different regimes, admitted that "the reactionary Reichswehr, Hitler's Wehrmacht and the supposedly democratic Bundeswehr differ from one another only in external attributes." And even the latter--the names of garrisons, units, ships, pennants, orders bearing swastikas and so on--often resemble or recall former militaristic symbols. Moreover their meaning is masked by inconsequential details, a deceptive background and florid lines of reasoning intended to dumbfound the servicemen. In a directive titled "The Bundeswehr and Traditions" signed in 1965 by the FRG defense minister, the Iron Cross, with which the Nazis decorated themselves for their bloody deeds, is represented as a "symbol of military bravery brought on by moral responsibility." The directive refers to other militaristic symbols with the same ambiguity.

According to the journal STERN, 47 barracks, ships and air units of the Bundeswehr bear the names of former Nazi officials--field marshals Rommel and von Rundstedt, General Molders, Admiral Lutens and others. Monuments to the Nazis have been erected in a number of garrisons. Thus a monument to fascist pilots was erected in Furstenfeldbruck, a monument to tankmen was erected in Munster, and a monument to submariners was erected in Kiel.

The uniforms of Wehrmacht soldiers and SS troops, orders, crosses and medals awarded for devotion to imperialism, fascist insignias, flags, emblems and swastikas are held in great esteem in many imperialist states. Concurrently the quantity of Nazi groups and organizations is growing. In Munich for example, a band of terrorists under the lead of Hoffman has now been openly active for more than 8 years. It organizes racist demonstrations and acts of terrorism resulting in the deaths of dozens of innocent people. There are many such organizations in the FRG, their members are for the most part young neo-Nazis, and their symbols are fascist. "I observe with growing concern," Bonn's Minister for Youth, Family and Health A. Huber recently admitted, "that some young people are displaying increasingly greater interest in right-wing ideology, in the personality of the Fuehrer and in the 'romance of the Wehrmacht'." This is being promoted by the policy of the ruling circles of the FRG. We know for example that Hitler was declared an honorary citizen of more than 60 cities and population centers in West Germany.

The scornful attitude of generals and officers toward privates and NCOs, manifesting itself openly in symbolic nicknames such as "pawns," is typical of imperialist armies today. So we find that soldiers of imperialist armies are named after the least valuable chess piece, emphasizing their lack of rights, facelessness, ordinariness and ignorance--real or imagined. Other similar appellations associated with bottom-level servicemen are "worms," "yellowbellied weaklings," "dogfaces" and so on.

Bourgeois symbols in circulation in imperialist states and armies are often religious in nature. Having arisen in class society, religion has adapted itself to changing conditions as different socioeconomic formations have succeeded one another, but it has always defended personal property ownership as something

"sacred," and it has always upheld the dominant class in everything. The numerous organizations of the church, its dogmas and the terms in common usage act as symbols of the struggle against social progress. Such is, for example, the Jesuit order created back in the 16th century, and officially referred to as the "Society of Jesus." The concept "Jesuit" has become a symbol of hypocrisy, cunning and insidiousness. Holding rather strong positions in the armed forces, the order of the Jesuits holds nothing back when the interests of the Catholic Church and the exploiting classes are at stake. The Jesuits have fought not only with the cross but also the saber, and the order has become the Roman pope's "Black Guard."

In all capitalist countries, the church and state stand together in opposition to the forces of progress, relying on whatever symbols they find useful. In 16 states of the USA, atheistic propaganda is punished by a fine from \$30 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to 3 years. The constitution of the state of Arkansas reads: "No one who denies the existence of God may hold a position in government institutions or bear witness in court."

There are numerous manuals, programs, codes, regulations and guides in the armed forces of the USA for indoctrinating servicemen in the spirit required by militaristic circles. One set of such regulations, "Responsibilities of Chaplains and Command Responsibility" (A-161-20) governs the system of religious indoctrination. The church and God symbolize, in the minds of reactionary elements, faithfulness not only to the USA but also to imperialism. These symbols are offered up as something "good," as something opposite to "evil" personified by "Godless communism."

In addition to churches, the units and garrisons of the U.S. Armed Forces possess "chaplain's corners," "religious centers" and "retreats" having the purpose of maintaining psychological influence upon the consciousness of the soldiers. Chaplains have developed effective military rituals of a religious nature, and they take an active part in them. Thus the text of the oath taken by an American soldier begins with an appeal to God: "I make this sacred promise before God!" and it ends with the phrase: "So help me God!" When they take their oaths, young soldiers place their hand on the Bible and promise to fulfill all orders of the command "in the name of God." The "blessing" of weapons and distribution of icons, incense and "holy letters" are among the usual practices.

Prayers written for servicemen in imperialist armies also contain symbolic meaning that prepares soldiers for war. Treratol, a former soldier, has this to say about the American training center at Parris Island and the order reigning there: "We had a prayer written out on the wall. This prayer was in all marine barracks at Parris Island. It was a prayer for war. Each night before going to bed we were supposed to pray for war."

And to conclude, here is one more highly important feature of bourgeois symbols today--their anticommunist orientation. No matter what the origin and significance of bourgeois symbols, they necessarily carry an anticommunist charge: An anti-communist, anti-Soviet meaning is concealed within them or is readily obvious. Bourgeois symbols glorify the past rather than the future; they justify reaction and militarism, they oppose social progress, and they exist in savage opposition to democratic symbols. Here is a typical document written by military counter-intelligence officers at Fort Rucker (Alabama, USA) and made public: "Commanders

must be alert to the following actions: a) the wearing of pacifist symbols; b) the signing of antiwar publications and their possession: a) support of "New Left," pacifist, communist and racial groups, and membership in these organizations."

The apologists of imperialism, manipulating the symbols they have invented--the "Red danger," the "Soviet threat," the "long arm of the Kremlin" and so on, are attempting to justify the aggressive antipopular policy, the tremendous military expenditures and militarization of the economy in capitalist countries, and to make the laborers believe that this might even be a social good, since it eliminates unemployment, they say. V. I. Lenin referred to such arguments as the twaddle "of ignorant people devoted to militarism." Giving the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "It is about time for us to put the decrepit scarecrow of a Soviet threat outside the realm of serious policy."

While they may vary as to origin, as to the place they occupy in society and in the armed forces, the frequency of occurrence and the depth of their influence on people, all bourgeois symbols have one common goal--justifying imperialism, slandering socialism and attempting to justify the need for militarism. While they are arbitrary representations which are not in keeping with real processes, anti-scientific and anti-Marxist symbols are not neutral or, all the more so, harmless. They are poisonous, inasmuch as they are a weapon used by the bourgeoisie and its accomplices against all that is progressive the revolutionary.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. INFLUENCE IN NEAR EAST COUNTRIES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 19-24

[Article by S. Ivanov: "The USA: Dangerous Business in the Near East"]

[Text] Bridling the arms race is one of the most important problems facing mankind. "Today," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "this task is acquiring special significance and urgency." This pertains primarily to weapons of mass destruction. However, it is also fully relevant to so-called "conventional" forms of armament, which are increasing swiftly in many regions of the world.

One such region is the Near East. The arms race has resulted in accumulation of an enormous quantity of weapons and military equipment in this area. Thus according to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, in mid-1980 the armies of the countries of the Near East possessed almost as many tactical warplanes as there were in all European partners of the aggressive NATO bloc (correspondingly about 2,500 and 3,200), and in the number of tanks they were significantly above the "European level" (about 16,800 and 12,500). Countries of the Near East have recently been spending about 12 percent of their gross national product for military purposes.

The quantity of weapons and military equipment is known to be increasing in the Near East mainly owing to deliveries from capitalist states, primarily the USA, Great Britain and France. The United States of America is playing an especially unseemly role in the arms race in the Near East. Even according to official, clearly understated figures, in the last 10 years it supplied arms to countries of this region and provided various services of a military nature (construction of facilities, personnel training, repair of combat equipment and so on) for a total of more than \$21 billion, cash and credit. In this period the USA increased its military deliveries to the Near East by 11 times--from \$0.4 billion in fiscal year 1971 to \$4.4 billion in 1980 (see table). The volume of military contracts signed by the United States with countries of the region grew even more during these years. In fiscal year 1980 the U.S. Department of Defense alone signed such contracts worth a total of \$7.8 billion, which is 26 times more than in 1971.

As their excuse for increasing the flow of American arms into the Near East, the ruling circles of the USA are capitalizing on the myth of a supposedly existing "Soviet military threat," of "Moscow's aspiration of establishing control" over sources of oil in the Persian Gulf and so on.

Military Deliveries* by the USA to Countries of the Near East (\$100 Million)

<u>Importing Country</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1971-1980</u>
Saudi Arabia	84.8	2,753.7	11,535
Israel	340.4	894.1	7,124
Turkey	3.2	138.2	729
Jordan	14.5	230.4	679
Kuwait	Less than 0.05	87.4	542
Egypt	Less than 0.05	210.3	474
Yemen	-	77.0	201
Other	1.6	54.7	158
Total	444.5	4,445.8	21,442

*Includes deliveries of arms and services of a military nature for cash and on credit.

But the purpose of all of these fabrications is to act as a smokescreen for U.S. imperialism's aspirations for expansion in the Near East. This region, according to American geopoliticians, is a sphere of "vitally important" interests of the United States. Pentagon strategists are attracted by its advantageous geographic position: In their estimation, the Near East is the "gateway" to Africa; through it pass the shortest sea and air routes between Europe and Asia; it is contiguous with countries of the socialist fraternity. Special significance is attached to the richness of its oil deposits. It is no accident that the U.S. leadership is referring more and more frequently to the "enormous dependence of industrially developed Western society on the oil resources of the Near East": After all, the United States satisfies about a third of its imported demand for oil with crude obtained from this region.

It is precisely these circumstances, and not mythical "Soviet expansionism," that have become the cause of growing U.S. military-political activity in this region of the globe. This activity is developing in several directions: acquisition of bases and other military facilities; expansion of American military presence; creation of local police forces to "protect" American interests and provision of weapons and combat equipment to them.

Attempting to strengthen its positions in the Near East, Washington is placing its main reliance on its own strength in its policy for this region. Formation of so-called "rapid deployment forces," the total strength of which may attain 600,000 men, is proceeding at a rapid pace in the USA. This police corps is intended to be transferred swiftly to regions of conflict, including in the Near East (particularly if, in the opinion of the American leadership, the threat that the energy resources present here might fall in the hands of a "potential enemy" is created). Large U.S. Navy formations are perpetually present in the Indian Ocean.

At the same time the USA feels it necessary to accompany such steps with growing deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the Near East. Western reviewers note a few reasons for this desire to combine the old methods of "gunboat diplomacy" with a more "sophisticated" means of strengthening one's influence--arms trade. First of all the military-industrial complex of the USA has no intention of giving

up the huge profits that it has become accustomed to from this trade, viewing these profits as necessary compensation from oil-producing countries for the constantly increasing prices on oil and petroleum products. Moreover Pentagon strategists believe that as an instrument of political influence, the value of military deliveries, when coupled with a direct military presence, is increasing today. They feel that a military presence would be a sort of a guarantee that American arms in the hands of Near East allies would be used in Washington's interests.

Special attention is being devoted to strengthening military-economic ties with Israel. As we know, since the end of the Israeli-Arab war of 1967 the USA has been the main supplier of weapons and military equipment to Tel Aviv, and it relies mainly on the latter for implementation of its Near East policy. According to the Western press about 90 percent of all armament imported by Israel comes from the United States, and for practical purposes the USA is the only supplier of aviation equipment for the air force. American military deliveries to Israel grew an especially great amount following the October war of 1973. In just 6 years--from fiscal year 1974 to 1979--they totaled \$5.4 billion, which is almost 4.5 times more than in the previous 6-year period.

Israel gets the most sophisticated weapons and military equipment from the USA: F-15 (Figure 1) [not reproduced] and F-16 fighters, Lance operational-tactical missiles, the improved Hawk surface-to-air guided missile, M60 tanks (Figure 2 [not reproduced]) and so on. In terms of the quality and novelty of the arms supplied, according to evaluations in the Western press this country enjoys the same priority as do the USA's closest NATO partners.

Israel enjoys such privileges not only because it is the main ally of the USA in the Near East. According to the journal TIME, in exchange for American arms the Pentagon and U.S. war industry enjoy "a unique possibility of having a proving ground on which the latest armament and electronic systems have been tested in combat in four Near East wars." Western experts believe this to be the main explanation for Washington's supportive attitude toward all of Tel Aviv's declarations of war.

It is noted in the Western press that the USA is supplying arms to Israel on unusually advantageous terms. Practically all military purchases are made on credit. In this case according to American law, credit may be offered with a grace period of 10 years, and the term of repayment *must* (emphasis author's--Editor) be not less than 20 years, while it cannot exceed 12 years for most other countries. Moreover Israel is usually released from paying a significant share of the loans it receives. Just in fiscal year 1982 loans worth \$500 million were "forgiven" in this fashion out of a total of \$1 billion.

In addition to modern armament, the USA provides Israel with the technology for its manufacture. There are dozens of license agreements signed between these two countries today, their overwhelming majority pertaining to production of aviation equipment and missiles. This fact is quite noteworthy, since the USA is usually rather reluctant to share its latest innovations in military equipment, even with its closest allies. This is connected not only with considerations of "secrecy" and with the desire to maintain the lead in production of new arms, but also with the apprehension that possible competitors may strengthen their own positions.

There are no such apprehensions in relation to Israel in this regard. Moreover Washington encourages Israeli military exports, making Tel Aviv the supplier of weapons to reactionary regimes, to which Washington is reluctant to provide military assistance due to protests from the world public.

Arms sales to Israel increased by a factor of 125 in the last 14 years: In 1966 they were estimated at only \$10 million, while in 1980 they totaled \$1.25 billion.

The new stage in strengthening military-economic ties between the USA and Israel began following the latter's signing of a so-called "peace treaty" with Egypt in March 1979. At the time that this separate deal was concluded, the United States took on the obligation of providing Israel with additional military credit totaling \$2.2 billion over a period of more than 30 years, to include a 10-year grace period (above and beyond the annual total of \$1 billion that has become a regular feature in recent years). Moreover \$800 million were allocated for the purposes of subsidizing construction of two air force bases in the Negev Desert. Naturally, Tel Aviv did not offer a full report as to how it intends to use its loans. But foreign military experts note that its needs are well known: F-15 and F-16 fighters, the latest air-to-air missiles, tanks, armored transporters, reconnaissance apparatus and so on.

Some of this military equipment has already been purchased on the basis of new American loans. Militaristic ties with other countries have expanded significantly in recent times. Just in the 1979 and 1980 fiscal years the U.S. Department of Defense signed contracts totaling about \$1.3 billion, to include for deliveries of 800 APCs, 200 M60A3 tanks, 200 M109A1 155 mm self-propelled howitzers, 600 Maverick air-to-surface missiles, 100 improved Hawk surface-to-air guided missiles, 600 AIM-9L air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, 5,000 Dragon antitank guided missiles, various electronic equipment and ammunition. Work is proceeding on most of these contracts at full steam. The USA is also hastening its deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Israel based on orders submitted earlier. Thus the F-16 fighters ordered in 1978 are being supplied to the Israeli Air Force at a forced pace. According to reports in the foreign press all 75 of these airplanes will be handed over to Israel by the end of 1981, even though the deliveries were initially to begin in 1982.

Receiving such comprehensive support from the USA, Israel is dramatically intensifying its aggressive operations against the Arab countries, especially Lebanon. Israeli airplanes continue to bomb Lebanese cities and towns and Palestinian refugee camps, they are engaging in combat within the airspace of this country, and Israel's ground troops are invading its territory. And although Washington officially tries to dissociate itself from Tel Aviv's bandit raids, its complicity in them cannot be doubted. Nor is the Pentagon at all on the sidelines in relation to the aggressor's attempts at blackmailing Syria and in relation to outlaw activities in Iraq. It is well known that eight F-16s and six F-15s supplied to Israel by the United States took part in the raid on the atomic center in the outskirts of Baghdad. Growth in the militaristic psychosis of Zionist rulers following every new "refueling" of the Israeli war machine is now becoming a woeful rule.

The USA is also drawing Egypt into the dangerous and expensive arms race in the Near East. Together with Israel, Egypt is also to play the role of American policeman

in this region. American-Egyptian military-economic ties are a relatively new phenomenon. The first contracts were signed between the Pentagon and Sadat's regime in fiscal year 1976 following Egypt's unilateral cancellation of the Soviet-Egyptian treaty of friendship. These contracts total a little more than \$60 million. Before this, only private companies supplied insignificant amounts of military hardware to Egypt (see table). To Cairo, the foreign press emphasizes, American arms are payment for the course of surrender taken by the Egyptian leadership, for Egypt's defection from the ranks of the Arab countries opposing Israeli aggression.

Imperialist circles in the USA gave the correct interpretation to the policy being followed by Sadat, who betrayed the interests of the Arab world by allowing the presence of the American war machine on Egyptian soil. Thus American E-3A long-range radar spotting and control (AWACS) aircraft have already been deployed at Egypt's Wadi Qina Air Force Base, the Pentagon is setting up house at the base at Cairo (Western), the issue of creating a large military base for "rapid deployment forces" at Ras Banas is being discussed, and an agreement has been reached allowing "multi-national forces," made up mainly of American troops, to use Etsion and Eytam air bases abandoned by Israel in the Sinai. Moreover Egypt not only rejected traditional support to the national liberation movement of peoples in the Near East and Africa, but it also became a voluntary accomplice of imperialist forces in suppression of this movement. This is precisely why Washington is providing arms and military equipment to Egypt. There can be no other explanation as to why American military deals with the Egyptian regime increased dramatically in number in conjunction with the preparations for and signing of the Camp David accords and a separate "peace treaty."

According to reports in the foreign press the U.S. Department of Defense signed military contracts totaling about \$3 billion with Egypt in just fiscal years 1979 and 1980. These contracts foresee, in particular, deliveries of 40 F-16 and 35 F-4E fighters, 311 M60A3 tanks, 12 improved Hawk surface-to-air guided missile batteries, a large quantity of armored transporters, Sidewinder and Sparrow air-to-air missiles, Maverick air-to-surface missiles, Tow antitank guided rockets and so on. As we can see from this list, what Egypt is mainly receiving is the latest types of offensive weapons, which confirms that the military-political leadership of the USA has no doubts as to Cairo's "devotion" and its confidence that these weapons would be used only against neighboring Arab countries. Judging from the responses in the Western press, the American administration believes that the sale of such arms would not infringe upon the interests of Israel, maintaining the security of which is one of the fundamental principles of U.S. policy in the Near East.

The foreign press reports that military-economic ties between the USA and Egypt are no longer limited to arms deliveries. Cooperation in military production is also beginning. In October 1979, soon after Egypt's partners decided to resign from the so-called Arab Organization of War Industry* (as a reaction to the signing of the separate "peace treaty"), Washington and Cairo signed a protocol foreseeing that the United States would render assistance to Egypt in the production of armored vehicles, electronic equipment, patrol boats, ammunition and spare parts for airplanes. In the beginning of 1980 the Egyptian leadership announced that it had

*For a description of the activities of this organization, see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 2, 1979, pp 26-28.--*Editor*.

acquired a license from the American Northrop Corporation to produce F-5 tactical fighters. At the end of the same year the U.S. Department of the Army signed a contract with Emerson Electric to study the possibilities for organizing joint production of Tow antitank guided rocket launchers in Egypt. Thus as a sign of "gratefulness" for Cairo's assumption of vicegerent functions in support of the interests of American imperialism in the Near East, it was given a special, "privileged" place within the system of the USA's foreign military-economic ties.

As Western reviewers emphasize, the USA's activities in the military markets of Saudi Arabia have recently been growing. Following the fall of the Shah's regime in Iran, Saudi Arabia is said to be the main American ally in the Persian Gulf zone and in the vicinity of the Red Sea. This country's armed forces are small in number, totaling only 70,000 persons together with National Guard formations. But in terms of military expenditures it occupies sixth or seventh place in the world, and if we express this on a per-capita basis, it is first in the world. In just the last 5 years (1976-1980) the total expenditures were \$65-70 billion, according to estimates made by different foreign sources. These enormous assets are being spent mainly to implement a program for reorganizing the Saudi army, drawn up by American military experts. This program is intended to last 10 years (1975-1984), and it is being implemented with American assistance. In fiscal years 1976 and 1980 Washington signed military contracts worth \$25 billion with Riyadh, while actual deliveries during this period were worth \$10 billion.

Expanding its military-economic ties with Saudi Arabia, the USA is devoting special attention to improving its infrastructure. Naval and air force bases, supply dumps, military posts and radar stations are being erected, and the road network, the pipeline system and communication lines are being expanded and modernized. In fiscal years 1976-1980 contracts for such measures signed by the U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers totaled almost \$9 billion. This emphasis on developing the infrastructure is not accidental. As is reported by the foreign press, despite the fact that Riyadh came out officially against direct American military presence within the kingdom, Washington did manage to obtain its consent for the use of these facilities by the U.S. Armed Forces in the event of a crisis situation in the Near East and Persian Gulf.

Concurrently the United States is selling a large quantity of modern arms to Saudi Arabia. The largest controls signed in recent years include one in 1978 for the delivery of 60 F-15 airplanes, signed as part of a package deal also foreseeing the sale of 50 F-5 tactical fighters to Egypt and 90 craft to Israel (15 F-15s and 75 F-16s). In 1979 the USA sold 32 M60A1 tanks to Saudi Arabia, and in 1980 it sold two F-15s. Contracts were signed in recent years for the delivery of a large number of air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, air-to-surface Maverick missiles and improved surface-to-air Hawk missiles. The military-political leadership of the USA recently made a decision to supply Riyadh with five E-3A long-range radar spotting and control (AWACS) aircraft, 10,000 Tow antitank guided rockets, more than 10 ground-based radar stations for the antiaircraft system and suspended fuel tanks for F-15 fighters, intended to increase their range. It also decided to replace the AIM-9J Sidewinder missiles purchased in 1978 by an improved model--the AIM-9L.

Representatives of the ruling circles of the USA openly admit that the sales of the latest arms to Saudi Arabia are helping to support Washington's interests in

the Near East. Thus N. Veliotis , assistant U.S. secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia, declared in the hearings of a certain Senate committee that these sales "are not a one-sided benevolent gesture to Saudi Arabia: We will receive concessions in keeping with our interests for this."

The sort of concessions required by Washington of Riyadh in exchange for weapons are generally known. First of all, realizing that a direct deal between Israel and Saudi Arabia would be impossible today, the USA asked the Saudi monarchy to moderate, at least as a starting point, its opposition to the so-called Camp David process, which was traveling a rough road at that time (one of the manifestations of these problems was Saudi Arabia's rejection of its obligation to finance Egypt's purchase of the above-mentioned F-5 fighters from the USA).

Moreover the United States is interested in guaranteed deliveries of significant amounts of Saudi oil to its own market (as well as those of other Western countries), and consequently in keeping oil extraction at a level significantly exceeding the current economic needs of Saudi Arabia itself. And finally, Washington finds it extremely important for Riyadh to retain its former position, favorable to the imperialist powers, in questions of limiting the growth of the price of oil. Thus the real motive mainly responsible for swift development of American-Saudi military-economic ties is not the imaginary "Soviet military threat" and not the conflict between Iran and Iraq, as American propaganda has recently tried to persuade us so persistently, but the obvious political and economic pragmatism of the USA.

As the foreign press attests, Washington is trying to expand its sales of arms to other "moderate" Arab regimes as well, ones which hopefully would support its expansionist plans in the Near East. A special role is played in this by Jordan, a country of small territory and population but one occupying an important place in the Near East. The military-economic ties between Washington and Amman may be classified as traditional: They began to develop actively back in the mid-1960s. Since that time the total volume of Jordan's purchases of American weapons and military equipment has exceeded \$1.6 billion, which is quite sizeable for a state with armed forces containing just 70,000 men.

The flow of arms from the United States into Jordan became especially strong in the second half of the 1970s. According to foreign observers this was associated primarily with Washington's attempt at gaining the support of King Hussein for the USA's so-called Near East initiatives. In this period a number of major military contracts were signed between the two countries, to include for deliveries of 14 batteries of improved Hawk surface-to-air guided missiles, 300 Red Eye surface-to-air missile complexes, 100 Vulcan self-propelled antiaircraft artillery mounts, 100 M60A3 tanks and large quantities of Dragon and Tow antitank guided rockets, M113 armored transporters, M109A2 and M110A2 self-propelled howitzers and various ammunition.

The administration in the White House is attempting to portray its sale of American weapons and military equipment to Jordan as evidence of its disinterested position in resolution of the Near East conflict. In fact, however, the military deals with Amman are being made with one eye perpetually on Israel. Concerned for not "damaging" the security of this main guarantor of American interests in the Near East, Washington often refuses to supply Jordan with the arms it asks for. Thus in 1978 the

U.S. Congress blocked the sale of A-4 Skyhawk close-support aircraft, Maverick air-to-surface missiles, Red Eye surface-to-air missile complexes (in addition to those purchased earlier), Stinger surface-to-air missile complexes, Firebee guided aerial targets and laser rangefinders to Jordan. This country received many rejections to its requests for deliveries of F-16 tactical fighters; consequently it purchased 36 Mirage-F.1 airplanes from France (according to press reports this deal was financed by Saudi Arabia).

Other evidence of the absence of such notorious "impartiality" is the sharp reduction of Washington's so-called free military aid to Amman, which for a long time was a significant "fringe benefit" of the deliveries of American arms on a commercial basis (it would be sufficient to point out that in fiscal year 1981 the USA spent more than \$0.4 billion on such aid). The United States began advertising the plans for such a reduction when Jordan assumed a clear course of convergence with other Arab states against the Camp David accord, despite intense pressure from the USA. At the beginning of this year the military-political leadership of the USA announced its intentions to reduce the program of free military aid to Amman from \$29 million in fiscal year 1980 to \$1.5 million in 1981 (concurrently in the last fiscal year Israel was to be "forgiven" the usual amount of its loans--\$500 million).

However, still hoping to get Jordan to help it find an "American" solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the U.S. leadership has no intention of scrapping American-Jordanian military-economic ties. Just in 1981-1982 alone it plans to sell almost \$460 million worth of various weapons and military equipment to Aman.

Thus the old policy which has led Washington into a dead end many times before is still the same. This pertains not only to Jordan but also the other countries discussed here. Practically the entire Near East region and its generous military market have the "attention" of American weapon merchants. Arms in trade for dollars, bases, oil and political influence: This is a course from which the USA has no intention of deviating. Such militaristic activities are creating a real threat to the security of peoples in Near East countries and, moreover, they harbor serious consequences for peace in general.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. STRATEGIC OIL RESERVES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 24-26

[Article by Captain A. Lavrent'yev: "U.S. Strategic Oil Reserves"]

[Text] Attempting to ensure itself freedom of action in its aggressive policy, the military-political leadership of the USA is taking steps to reduce the vulnerability of the country's economy and armed forces to possible interruptions of deliveries of oil and petroleum products in times of crisis (for example the Western press has cited the figures for liquid fuel imports in 1980--about 340 million tons, or 42 percent of consumption). American experts believe one of the effective ways of solving this problem is to create large state oil reserves.

In compliance with a law on energy policy and economization of energy adopted in December 1975, the USA is creating a strategic oil reserve totaling up to 136 million tons. According to Western press reports the planned capacity of equipment intended to pump oil out of strategic oil reserve storage sites is intended to compensate reduced imports of liquid fuel totaling 450,000 tons per day over a period of 10 months (this is about 165 million tons in a period of 1 year). During this time, in the opinion of American military specialists, the appropriate steps could be taken, to include the use of force, to reestablish the normal flow of oil to the USA from abroad.

According to the energy program proposed in 1977 by former President Carter, the strategic oil reserve is to reach its full capacity by 1986; by the end of 1980 it was to reach 68 million tons. In fact, however, this reserve totaled only 14.5 million tons by this time. According to the journal OIL AND GAS, this amount would provide for the country's current demand for imported liquid fuel for 15 days, or it would compensate a reduction of imports, of the proportions indicated above, for 32 days.

There are a number of reasons why the work is significantly behind schedule. First of all, as the foreign press notes, the negative reaction of other developed capitalist countries to the prospects of an increase in the already sizeable purchases of oil by the United States had its effect. Considering that the strategic oil reserve is being created with imported oil, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Saudi Arabia in particular, are offering serious opposition. Were consumers to possess large reserves of liquid fuel, this would create

obstacles to the desire of the OPEC countries to raise oil prices, and it would weaken their economic and political influence. This is why they refuse to sign an agreement with the U.S. government for deliveries of oil intended for the strategic oil reserve. Moreover the influence of growing prices on liquid fuel, the difficulties of acquiring land on which to build the reservoirs and certain technological difficulties of their erection had an effect as well.

All of this compels the American administration to reexamine its deadline for accumulating the strategic reserve. It is now believed that it will total only 102 million by 1989, and the final deadline for accumulating the total reserve has not yet been determined.

According to reports in the American press intensive pumping of oil into tanks of the strategic oil reserve resumed in September 1980 following a 1-year interruption. At the beginning of 1981 the rate of accumulation was 20,000-25,000 tons per day (equivalent to an annual rate of 7.5-9.0 million tons). On coming to power, the Reagan administration immediately declared its intention to raise the rate to a minimum of 40,000 tons per day (about 15 million tons per year).

A large number of requirements were imposed on the choice of the type of storage facilities for the strategic oil reserve and on their locations, to include security from sabotage and air strikes in wartime, economical preparation and operation of these facilities, presence of a developed transportation network at the storage sites and the possibility of quickly supplying those regions of the country which are most dependent on imported oil. Abandoned mine shafts located primarily on the American coast of the Gulf of Mexico were recognized to satisfy these requirements the closest.

As of today, reports the Western press, five storage facilities with a total capacity of 33.2 million tons have been prepared to receive the strategic oil reserve. One of them, built near Weeks (Louisiana), is an immured salt mine, and it can hold 10.2 million tons of petroleum. The rest of the storage facilities, which are located near Bayou Chicot, Sulphur and West Hackberry (all in Louisiana) and Bryan Mound (Texas), are complexes of underground salt digs* with capacities of 4.9, 3.0, 6.9 and 8.2 million tons respectively. The surface structures of all of the storage facilities include pumping and monitoring-measuring stations, repair shops, administration buildings, water reservoirs, brine reservoirs, pipelines, and in a number of cases electric power substations and surface reservoirs (figures 1 and 2 [not reproduced]).

The plan is to raise the capacities of the storage facilities created out of the salt digs at Bryan Mound and Bayou Chicot to 24.5 and 26.7 million tons respectively, and to create additional storage sites both in these and other regions of the country, for example in Ohio. Plans are being considered for creating regional reserves in northeastern USA (up to 3 million tons of furnace fuel oil), the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico and Canada as part of the program for accumulating the strategic oil reserve.

*For a discussion of the method for creating oil storage in salt beds, see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 2, 1978, p 118--*Editor*.

In an emergency situation, fuel is to be distributed from the reserves primarily in the country's southern states; oil is also to be conveyed by main pipeline to the central United States. States on the east coast of the USA are to be supplied by tankers diverted from American ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

The program for creating the strategic oil reserves required sizeable support from the Federal budget. Judging from the reports in the American press, just in fiscal years 1976-1979 almost \$7 billion were allocated to this project, in current prices. The cost of the total oil reserve may reach about \$50 billion. Despite the obvious military orientation of the strategic oil reserve program, allocations for these purposes are not included in the budget of the Department of Defense, being allocated instead to the Department of Energy.

There also exist, in parallel with the national strategic oil reserve, reserves of petroleum products that are completely within the hands of the country's armed forces.* Of these reserves, about 1 million tons are intended for use in peacetime, and the rest is treated as a reserve for the event of war.

In addition to strategic reserves contained in artificial storage facilities, the USA also possesses natural state reserves. They include oil deposits in the vicinity of Point Barrow (Alaska), under the administration of the Department of the Interior. The effort is presently limited there to exploration and prospecting, and judging from reports in the American press, these deposits will not be able to supply enough oil to the USA in the event of crisis situations.

The country also possesses large commercial reserves of oil and petroleum products which may be used in part in a crisis situation. They include liquid fuel contained in the pipeline system, reservoirs at ports and at refineries and petrochemical plants, and the storage facilities of petroleum product consumers. According to official American statistics, these reserves reached a total of 175 million tons on 1 January 1981.

*Information on the total proportions of these reserves has not been published in the foreign press--*Editor*.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON NATO ENGINEER SUPPORT IN MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 30-34

[Article by Colonel (Reserve) Yu. Korolev, candidate of military sciences, lecturer, and Colonel (Reserve) V. Shamshurov, candidate of military sciences, lecturer: "Engineer Support to Combat Activities in the Mountains"]

[Text] Advertising their plans of unleashing an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and other socialist states, militaristic circles of the NATO countries are implementing extensive measures to improve the field skills of the troops in various terrain, to include the mountains.

Emphasizing the importance of preparing the personnel for such combat activities, foreign military specialists devote a significant amount of room in the training of formations and units to combat support on the battlefield, and engineer support in particular, which is organized with a consideration for a number of particular features associated with mountain terrain. They include, for example, the great roughness of the terrain, the scarcity of roads and their low traffic capacity, presence of impassable forests, abrupt changes in weather conditions and limited possibilities, dropping down to zero in some cases, of using heavy engineer equipment. On the other hand the presence of mountain ranges, which are natural obstacles, makes it possible to organize deeply disposed multilevel defenses and to equip them well in engineering respects. And this in turn would require advancing units and the combat engineer subunits supporting them to do a great deal of work to surmount various obstructions and natural and manmade obstacles on the terrain.

It has been noted in the foreign press that engineer support depends on the concrete situation and on the nature of the combat activities of the troops. It is believed that when an offensive is organized in the mountains, the principal attention should be concentrated on the following tasks; engineer reconnaissance; clearing passageways through minefields and other obstructions; preparing supply and evacuation routes; setting up crossings over mountain rivers and bridges over canyons and ravines; destroying fortifications; clearing landing sites for tactical airborne forces and on on.

Western military specialists recommend using all available men and equipment to conduct engineer reconnaissance. During preparations for an offensive, special attention should be concentrated, in their opinion, on revealing the locations and nature of obstructions and of natural and manmade obstacles, of road sections prepared for destruction and of mined bridges, crossings and cliff faces which, on

being demolished, could significantly influence the advance of the troops. A commander intending to evaluate terrain in engineering respects must devote significant attention to determining the routes of travel of the troops and the locations of crossings over canyons and ravines, to determining the characteristics of existing crossings and so on.

The main mission of engineer reconnaissance in an offensive is to reconnoiter minefields. Such reconnaissance is performed as a rule by organic combat engineer subunits using organic equipment--mine detectors primarily.* Concurrently, information on the nature of the terrain, on the presence and loading capacity of bridges and crossings, on destroying road sections, slides, collapsed buildings and other objects is collected and verified so that the commander could take the necessary steps in the course of combat. Presence of reconnaissance groups in the combat formations of the attacking subunits is recommended as a way to raise the effectiveness of engineer reconnaissance in the course of combat. Such groups can be detached from divisional combat engineer battalions. Helicopters can enjoy extensive use.

The foreign military press emphasizes that in a mountain offensive, and especially during penetration of the enemy's first defensive position, demolition may become the principal means of punching holes through minefields and other obstacles, since the topography sharply reduces the possibility for using mine clearers. Passageways up to 10 meters wide can be created through minefields with bangalore torpedoes, helicopter and rocket mine clearing systems armed with three-dimensional charges and other resources possessed by the armies of the USA and other NATO countries. The foreign press reports that trained dogs can be used to find groups or individual mines in the mountains. Experience in using dogs was acquired during American aggression in Vietnam.

One of the most important missions of engineer support to the troops during an offensive in the mountains is preparation of supply routes for ammunition, POL, rations and so on. The first step in creating networks of such supply routes is to repair and maintain existing roads and trails. Supply lines would best be routed along slopes so as to avoid excessive earth-moving, bridge-building and other operations. Special attention should be turned to creating proper drainage on the uphill side. When supply routes must be used in winter, areas in which large snowdrifts or avalanches are possible should be considered. It would be suitable to create turnouts every 500 meters on one-lane roads to accommodate oncoming traffic.

Organic resources possessed by combat engineer subunits are used for earth-moving and demolition operations. These primarily include maneuverable and airliftable light engineer vehicles and machines. Use of heavy equipment would be suitable in the preparation of supply and evacuation routes on plateaus.

Rocky ground can be worked during road-building operations by blast-hole drilling techniques. Subunits preparing supply routes are additionally supplied with compressors, pneumatic tools, power drills, hollow charges and a large quantity of

*For greater detail on resources for reconnaissance and for surmounting minefields, see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 5, 1980, pp 32-36--*Editor*.

explosives for this purpose. Destroyed bridges, rock ledges and switchbacks can be restored with girder and hanging bridges, gabions, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and other materials.

NATO military specialists also reserve an important place for crossing equipment used on mountain rivers and for structures spanning canyons and ravines. As with the others, this mission is completed by the joint efforts of infantry and organic combat engineer subunits operating in the combat formations of the advancing troops. It is believed that the main type of crossing used on mountain rivers will be the bridge, while under favorable conditions fords would be satisfactory. Personnel can cross mountain rivers on footbridges, primarily of suspended design, while canyons may be surmounted by preparing a road leading to the bottom of the obstacle and another leading out on the opposite side, or cableways may be erected.

If the terrain and the situation permits, organic crossing resources can be used to set up such crossings; the appropriate equipment may also be obtained from separate combat engineer units at the corps level. Such subunits, judging from reports in the Western press, are present in practically all of the principal armies of the NATO countries. They are armed with various bridging structures, suspended cableways, crossing resources and other equipment.* In a number of cases helicopters can be used to carry personnel and equipment across an obstacle.

It is very important in combat to destroy pillboxes covering passes, defiles and other important objectives. Their destruction by artillery and mortar fire and by other resources should begin at the far approaches to them. But if it is impossible to suppress them, creating two groups in each attacking subunit would be recommended--an assault group (including combat engineers furnished with the appropriate demolition resources) and a fire support group. The U.S. Army has also proposed using engineer tanks to destroy such structures. They are outfitted with a 165-mm gun and high-explosive shells filled with plastic explosives for this purpose.

According to Western experts the rest of the engineer missions performed in support of an offensive are determined by the concrete situation and plan of combat, and in some NATO armies they are carried out by the appropriate subunits and units outfitted with the necessary resources.

Engineer support to the organization and conduct of defensive combat in the mountains boils down to raising the stability and aggressiveness of defenses. The goal of engineer measures is to improve protection to the troops against mass destruction and conventional weapons, and to promote repulsion of enemy attacks. NATO military specialists believe that defense is spotty in the mountains, taking the form of a system of strongpoints on hilltops. Gaps between them can be covered by all forms of fire and by engineer obstacles in both front and depth. Much attention is devoted to protecting tankable sectors and to dependably covering approaches to mountain passes, ravines, defiles and exits from the latter into valleys with the purpose of

*See ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 12, 1978, pp 31-39 for crossing resources of the NATO armies, and ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 7, 1979, pp 28-34 for the engineer resources possessed by ground forces of the FRG--*Editor*.

making it difficult for the enemy to deploy his troops and deprive him of his freedom of maneuver.

In certain cases important mountain passes can be covered by fortified regions, which may be classified as frontier or internal in relation to their location and as continuous, linear, spotty and mixed in relation to the nature of the engineer equipment. Permanent emplacements combined together into strongpoints and centers of resistance are the focal points of the fortified areas. There may be several permanent emplacements in each strongpoint, located on the forward (back) slopes of hills and prepared for frontal or flanking fire. They are carefully camouflaged and protected by various sorts of engineer obstacles. In addition to them, a fortified area also contains other fortifications located at main, back-up and dummy troop positions. In this case dummy strongpoints and positions are set up on commanding hills and on other outstanding geographical formations which would be the most probable targets struck by an advancing enemy. All structures are prepared for ring defense and for mutual fire support. Minefields and nonexplosive obstacles are laid at the forward edge, in depth and on the flanks of the fortified area. In tankable sectors, priority is placed on laying minefields and preparing roads for demolition.

It is emphasized in the Western military literature that the engineer troops must carry the principal burden of engineer support to defense. The engineer troops must perform the most laborious jobs. Therefore when it comes to the fortified positions themselves, the troops must do their own work, using various explosive charges and demolition kits. Thus for example, the U.S. Army has developed a special demolition kit used to create a one-man foxhole. When necessary, shelter pits can be blasted out either with several such kits or with others intended for road demolition. The army of Great Britain possesses a demolition kit used to create an emplacement 180 cm deep. Locating gun emplacements in tiers is recommended on steep slopes and hillsides. Boulders are piled as breastworks for emplacements and trenches, and then covered with a layer of dirt.

When the nature of the ground is favorable and the terrain slopes gently, uncovered fortifications may be erected and shelter pits can be dug with trench-digging excavators, bulldozer equipment suspended on armored vehicles, tracked bulldozers, crane-excavators, single-bucket excavators and other machinery. To reduce the time required to erect covered fortifications, prefabricated structures that are industrially manufactured out of reinforced concrete, corrugated steel and various synthetic materials can be used.

When the ground is hard, pits for defensive structures are dug to an insignificant depth. Breastworks may be created out of boulders, rocks and rock fragments. Personnel and combat equipment can be sheltered in caves, natural recesses in rock walls and so on.

Armies of capitalist states are devoting a great deal of attention to developing new types of fortifications that make maximum use of locally available materials. Foreign military specialists are basing their plans mainly on the fact that rock is the principal construction material in mountainous regions devoid of plant cover. This is why preference is now being shown for using gabions in the troops. Gabions are boxes made out of a network of galvanized iron wire filled with rock. To lay

a protective wall or breastwork, the box frame is laid out, the bottom and walls are secured together with wire, and the resulting box is filled with rock (crushed rock) manually or with bucket loaders. Gabions are made in several rows or tiers, and then secured together with wire.

Tunnel shelters with a capacity of 100 or more persons can be built as protection for personnel. Similar structures can also be created to conceal combat equipment and to serve as gun emplacements. Judging from foreign press reports they were all used extensively by American troops in Korea.

Much attention is being attached to erection of engineer obstacles in the organization of defense. Such obstacles significantly enhance the stability of natural lines prepared for defense.

Obstacles are laid throughout the entire depth of the defenses. In front of the forward edge, they are created on terrain accessible to tanks and infantry in front of company and platoon strongpoints, in defiles, on passes and in front of ambush positions. Antitank and antipersonnel mines and high-explosive land mines (including nuclear) can be laid and mined rock or timber obstructions may be prepared in such areas. Within the defenses themselves, obstacles are erected in front of troop positions, in the probable sectors of enemy advance, in areas where tactical assault forces may be landed, on passes, in defiles and in other places.

Special attention is turned in the overall system of engineer obstacles to preparing road sections for demolition, to creating obstructions and slides and to laying remote-controlled minefields. Nuclear mines may be used in the forward defense areas security zone as well as within the defenses in areas not occupied by the troops. Nuclear mines are laid on switchbacks and hillsides, in narrow passages and ravines and in places where creation of obstacles would require large quantities of men and conventional explosives. Large craters may be blasted out in certain accessible portions of the terrain. Point obstructions (three or four craters 2-3 meters deep and 6-8 meters in diameter) can be created as obstacles on roads. Such obstacles can significantly contain enemy actions especially if they are created in a road section passing through a defile or along a valley bottom. Lateral action mines and booby traps are laid in defiles as a rule. It would be suitable to set up timber obstructions reinforced with antitank and antipersonnel mines (directional mines and booby traps) in forested mountain terrain. Creating artificial obstacles in the probable directions of movement of the enemy is also recommended. When combined with the advantages of the local topography, such obstacles can do a lot to cause an offensive to fail. Such obstacles include antitank ditches which, in the opinion of specialists, are an especially effective means of covering ravines, defiles, valley exits and so on in mountainous terrain. It is believed that given an insignificant expenditure of manpower, antitank ditches of the appropriate depth and width can produce a greater obstructive effect in the mountains than minefields.

To create various sorts of obstacles and to demolish bridges and other objectives, NATO military specialists recommend using demolition kits, hollow charges and special devices designed for demolition of bridges and similar structures by a directed blast from beneath the water.

According to foreign press reports one of the missions of engineer support to defensive combat will be to lay minefields in possible sectors of the enemy's advance; nonetheless, it would be extremely difficult to maneuver such minefields in mountainous terrain. This is why the NATO armies are now armed with and are continuing to develop various types of remote minelaying systems. The USA, the FRG, Great Britain and other capitalist countries now possess ground, artillery, missile, helicopter and airplane systems. It has been noted that they can be used to lay obstacles within the dispositions of enemy troops; in defiles, ravines and canyons, on passes and road junctions during the passage of columns of troops advancing to the forward edge; on deployment lines; in the combat formations of the attackers, and directly in front of them. Another typical feature of remote minelaying in the mountains is that the minefields are mixed as a rule, they cover a small area of ground, but their density is high. NATO military specialists believe that their density in mountain defenses when probable sectors of enemy advance may be two to three times greater than in conventional conditions.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMY TROPOSPHERIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 34-38

[Article by Captain 1st Rank (Reserve) L. Yakovlev and Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel P. Stuton: "Tropospheric Stations of the U.S. Army"]

[Excerpts] According to foreign press reports the U.S. Army is making broad use of tropospheric communication for troop command and control. In the early 1950s American specialists came to the conclusion that shortwave radio communication resources cannot support the growing scale of command and control for the following reasons: Overloading of the frequency band, arisal of effective radio counter-measures, low capacity, significant dependence on the state of the ionosphere and cessation of radio communication in times of sunspot activity, magnetic storms, northern light activity and use of nuclear weapons.

One of the directions in the effort to create new forms of communication was development and use of the ultrashort wave (UHF) range. This led to the discovery and swift introduction of the phenomena of long-distance tropospheric propagation in the decimeter and centimeter wave bands. Practical application of tropospheric communication made it possible to achieve multichannel transmission of messages over great distances without retransmission.

A broad range of frequencies (350-5,000 MHz) is typically used by the U.S. Army for tropospheric communication. This improves the electromagnetic compatibility of electronic resources and makes them more resistant to interference. American military specialists believe that in the future, the use of tropospheric communication resources will expand at all levels of troop command and control. Considering that tropospheric stations can be used in tropospheric propagation mode and in line-of-sight propagation, in their opinion radio relay stations may be replaced in the future by unified tropospheric-radio relay stations.

Tropospheric communication resources can be both permanent and mobile in the U.S. Armed Forces. The former as a rule support communication at the strategic level of troop command in control, in antimissile defense systems and between airfields, naval bases, ground troop formations located significant distances apart on the territories of other states. They are also intended for communication with Arctic radar posts, for intercontinental military communication and so on. They have recently enjoyed extensive application in the central communication centers of the

different arms of service and in "network"-type communication systems. Moreover there are plans for using them in the automated military communication systems of the future. Permanent tropospheric stations can be used to create communication lines up to several thousand kilometers long.

The command of the U.S. Army is also devoting great attention to creating and developing mobile tropospheric communication resources to be used in the field, and particularly in the regional communication networks of a theater of war. Mobile variants of the stations are being created for this purpose. These models consist of radio apparatus and antennas of smaller overall dimensions and weight, owing to which they can be deployed efficiently in a combat situation. It is noted in the foreign press that by using such stations in conjunction with a retransmission method (similar to that used with the permanent models), tropospheric communication systems and lines 1,000 km long and longer with a spacing of 150-250 km can be created.

Army mobile tropospheric stations are being manufactured in two variants: vehicle-mounted (the apparatus is mounted right on the chassis of a motor vehicle, an armored transporter or on trailers, and it is ready to operate in such a configuration) and containerized (the apparatus is placed in special containers of certain dimensions, and it may be conveyed by all forms of military transportation, to include airplanes).

The antennas, which contribute two-thirds of the weight of the station outfit, are collapsible, they are made from light materials, and they are specially designed so as to raise the mobility of the stations and improve their transportation. Thus in traveling configuration the ribbed structures of the antennas of vehicle-mounted stations make up the framework or base of the station trailers, while in the containerized variants the parabolic reflectors consist of several identical sections that are easily folded for travel and quickly deployed for operation.

Mobile tropospheric stations are classified in the U.S. Army in terms of their purpose (they are designed for use at either the strategic or the operational level of command and control) into heavy, medium and light. They differ in transmitter power, antenna dimensions, mobility and tactical-technical capabilities. The power of the transmitters of heavy stations is 5-10 kw and the antenna size is 10-18 meters; the corresponding figures for medium stations are 2-5 kw and 5-8 meters, and for light stations they are more than 1 kw and about 3 meters. The tactical-technical characteristics of American mobile military tropospheric stations are shown in the table [table not reproduced].

Judging from materials published abroad, the following are the main directions for further development and improvement of tropospheric communication resources in the U.S. Army:

Creation of a field automated digital tropospheric communication system based on the AN/TRC-97, AN/TRC-112 and AN/TRC-121 mobile tropospheric stations and a complex of AN/TRC-170 tropospheric-radio relay stations;

improvement of the electromagnetic compatibility of tropospheric communication stations with other electronic resources;

augmentation of the covertness of communication and its resistance to interference, to include by widening the frequency range employed;

enlargement of the distance of communication and improvement of its dependability and capacity;

unification, standardization and miniaturization of the apparatus;

reduction of outlays on producing and operating the apparatus, and reduction of the number of service personnel required by automating apparatus control.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET COMMENTS ON FOREIGN ANTITANK MINES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 39-41

[Article by Colonel (Reserve) N. Zhukov: "New Antitank Mines"]

[Excerpts] Perpetually intensifying the arms race, the militarists of capitalist countries are continuing to actively improve their mine warfare resources. The most serious attention is being devoted in this case to developing new antitank mines and modernizing existing ones. In recent years new models of antitank mines characterized, in the opinion of foreign specialists, by high effectiveness and dependable action have appeared in a number of foreign countries. A significant proportion of them are intended for mechanized laying which, the Western press notes, should help to significantly increase the speed with which minefields are laid and reduce the number of personnel required for this. The basic characteristics of new models of the antitank mines of some capitalist countries are shown in the table [not translated].

Track-operated antitank mines are distinguished by structural simplicity, which ensures sufficient safety when they are laid by low-skilled personnel.* In a number of cases they are supplied with an anti-lift device and a self-destruction device.

In the opinion of foreign military specialists lateral action antitank mines should become a supplement to mines of other types. They are to be set up in places where the use of anti-track and belly attack mines is unsuitable or impossible (to cover paved roads, for use in population centers and to cover passages through obstacles).

*This article is a supplement to the article "Antitank and Antipersonnel Mines," ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 11, 1980, pp 32-39--*Editor*.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON NATO TACTICAL AVIATION EMPLOYMENT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 43-48

[Article, based on viewpoints of NATO military specialists, by Colonel V. Grigor'yev: "Actions by Tactical Aviation in a Theater of War"]

[Text] Capitalizing on the myth of a so-called "Soviet threat," the opponents of detente--imperialist circles of the USA and other NATO countries--are raising war hysteria to increasingly higher levels and developing their militaristic preparations. In particular, according to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, the bloc's European states possess about 2,600 tactical attack fighters and reconnaissance airplanes, up to 600 fighter-interceptors and more than 1,800 surface-to-air guided missile launchers, and this is in peacetime. According to testimony in the Western press a network of command posts and other control organs has been developed for centralized control of air and antiaircraft forces and equipment, and the necessary military-technical resources have been stockpiled. Moreover the NATO command has adopted a number of conceptions reflecting the viewpoints of the bloc's aggressive military circles concerning the principles of the employment of troops in combat and the nature of combat activities.

Thus in 1976 a single set of premises on the actions of tactical aviation and of antiaircraft forces and equipment in a modern war was approved. The document in which they are generalized is referred to in the foreign press as "doctrine."* It explains, for the first time, the general premises on preparing and employing aviation in modern Europe, emphasizing aggressive offensive action. This "doctrine" is the guideline for all NATO air forces, and the basis for planning combat employment of the bloc's combined air forces in a future war. From here on, the main form of combat activity of NATO air and air defense forces will be air operations: offensive, defensive (air defense), tactical air reconnaissance, airlifting of troops and cargo, air combat support.

As NATO military experts see it, the offensive air operation is intended to be waged against enemy aviation with the purpose of achieving air supremacy, to destroy enemy ground troops in the course of close air support and to isolate areas of combat operations.

*For greater detail on this "doctrine," see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 1, 1979, pp 49-52--*Editor*.

Judging from the content of its "doctrine," the NATO command attaches priority significance to organizing and conducting an air operation aimed at achieving air supremacy, since the successfulness of the combat activities of the air force and the ground troops would depend on the results of such an operation. Such operations must be planned beforehand, and they may entail, besides aerial combat, strikes against airfields and surface-to-air guided missile positions using conventional and nuclear weapons.

According to reports in the Western press an air offensive operation would require concentration of major air combat forces and their mass employment, as well as the use of resources belonging to the ground troops, particularly operational-tactical rockets.

The width of the zone of operations of air groupings may vary, sometimes attaining 700-800 km. When performing missions in behalf of the armed forces of an entire theater of war, combined tactical air commands must interact with the army groups, notes the Western military press, conducting combat activities within the zones of responsibility of these armies. The duration of such operations may vary from one to several days.

Direct air support provided to friendly ground forces by aviation must have the objective of inflicting maximum losses on the enemy's ground troops at tactical depth. The principal attention should be devoted in this case to fighting tanks, manpower and fire weapons on the battlefield. As was emphasized in the foreign press, aviation attacking such targets would be disposed in depth, and specially allocated aircraft would be used to provide cover and conduct electronic warfare.

The main objective of tactical aviation having the mission of isolating an area of combat operations is to prevent the enemy from advancing his reserves and supplying materiel. The main targets in this case would be troop concentrations, supply dumps, railroad junctions, fords, bridges and so on.

According to the "doctrine" mentioned above, the defensive air operation is conducted when the enemy makes the first strike or temporarily seizes the initiative. It basically consists of coordinated actions by all forces of the combined NATO air defense system, by the air defense resources of the ground troops and by tactical air units with the purpose of repelling massed enemy air raids. The goal of such an operation is to provide protection, against air strikes, to friendly troop groupings (primarily nuclear attack forces) and to military objectives and administrative-industrial centers, to keep the enemy from achieving air supremacy and to create conditions permitting friendly troops to perform their missions successfully.

Official NATO documents note that the plan of action of air defense forces and equipment in an initial air defensive operation is as follows: using early warning radar and all forms of reconnaissance, reveal the enemy's intentions, determine the sectors in which his aviation would make mass attacks, and destroy aerial targets at all altitudes through the actions of friendly aggressive air defense resources, carefully coordinated in place and in time. In this case the scope of such an operation would be determined by the scale and nature of the actions of enemy aviation, and its duration would be from one to several days.

The NATO command believes that defensive air operations would be characterized by a complex situation, which would in turn require organization of clear coordination between the resources of the combined air defense system on one hand and troop air defense forces and tactical aviation on the other, and allocation of aerial targets to different weapon systems. Moreover if a high degree of readiness to repel massed enemy air raids is to be achieved, the efforts of air defense forces and resources would have to be concentrated in the most probable sectors of the main strike, without significantly disturbing the structure of the entire theater's air defense system. This would make highly centralized control and a concurrent preparedness to switch to decentralized control necessary.

NATO specialists believe offensive and defensive air operations to be the principal methods of combat activities of tactical aviation in a theater of war. As far as other forms of operations are concerned, they would be conducted with the purpose of executing partial missions, and as a rule they would be components of the first two types of operations.

Operations conducted for the purposes of tactical air reconnaissance (sometimes they are referred to as tactical air reconnaissance operations in the foreign press) would have the objective of promptly providing the command with information it needs about the enemy. Air reconnaissance missions are assigned primarily to organic reconnaissance subunits--that is, ones that are specially trained and supplied with the appropriate aviation equipment, and to crews from fighter-bomber units and other branches of aviation.

The scale of such an operation (the quantity of men and equipment employed, the dimensions of the reconnoitered area, its duration) would be determined by the goals and nature of the missions posed to reconnaissance aviation.

Tactical operations conducted for the purpose of airlifting troops and cargo would have the main goal of providing air support to troop assault landings, and of supplying and evacuating them. Units and subunits of military airlift and combat aviation would take part in them. The former would make the necessary shipments while the latter would provide cover. The scale of such operations, in the opinion of Western experts, would depend on the strength of the airborne force, its armament, its missions and on the location and size of the landing area.

Air combat support operations: This is the name given in official NATO documents concerning the combat use of tactical aviation to the actions of air force units and subunits associated with electronic countermeasures, air refueling, crew search and rescue, minelaying operations, bomber escort and other special missions.

As is noted in the foreign press, combat activities in European theaters of war would be typically intense and dynamic, and they would proceed in a complex situation. Under such conditions troop command and control acquires special significance. It is emphasized in this case that close coordination and mutual dependence between the air force and air defense in the performance of their missions, a shared airspace and the use of the same resources for troop command and control would require concentration of the management of air and air defense forces.

Because of this, air groupings and the forces and resources of the air defense system are now controlled by the commanders of the theater of war's combined air forces, who are also concurrently the commanders of air defense zones. Air defense zones are divided into areas and sectors, and their chiefs are air force liaison officers as well.

The main organs of operational control at the disposal of the commander of combined NATO air forces in a theater of war include a control post and the operational centers of air defense zones. Aviation and air defense forces and resources are controlled at the tactical level by control and warning centers, by control and detection posts, by posts of the air defense observation and warning system (the NADGE [NATO Air Defense Ground Environment] automated control system) and by other organs.*

It was reported in the foreign press that in the next few years the possibilities for controlling tactical aviation and air defense forces and resources will grow significantly in connection with delivery of 18 E-3A long-range radar spotting and control (AWACS system) aircraft and 11 AEW.3 Nimrods to the bloc.

Analyzing the combat use of tactical aviation, the Western military press constantly emphasizes that air operations conducted in the European theater of war will be typified by high intensity, dynamic action and complex situations. As an example the journal NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS presents what it believes to be the most typical model of combat activities conducted by combined NATO air and air defense forces. With an impudence typical of the NATO war machine, the authors based their scenario on decisive offensive actions taking the form of a massed air strike by some "probable adversary" from the East. Frightening the Western reader with references to the treachery and insidiousness of this "hypothetical adversary," NATO military specialists suggest what they believe to be an extremely effective way to oppose him. They subdivide the entire period of combat activities into three phases.

Phase One (Figure 1)--a defense air operation is conducted by the available alert air defense forces and resources (surface-to-air missile complexes and fighters of the air defense forces) with the purpose of repelling the first airborne enemy attack, thus providing breathing space for all air and air defense forces and resources to achieve combat readiness and for ground troop groupings to begin deploying. According to the views of NATO military experts this phase would last about 12 hours. They believe that because the quantity of forces and resources committed to combat would be limited, air defenses would be organized as point (objective) defenses. In their opinion this would provide sufficiently dependable cover against strikes from the air primarily to the most important objectives (airfields, control organs, administrative and industrial centers), thus ensuring swift deployment of the troops.

In Phase One, high-altitude airborne targets would be annihilated by Nike-Hercules surface-to-air missile complexes, while targets at medium and low altitudes would be destroyed by Hawk, Rapier and Chaparral surface-to-air missile complexes and Vulcan self-propelled antiaircraft artillery mounts. Air defense fighters will fight enemy aviation by intercepting airplanes in the air, for the most part outside the effective range of surface-to-air missile complexes.

*For greater detail on the system for controlling combined NATO air and air defense forces in a theater of war, see ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 12, 1980, pp 51-55--*Editor*.

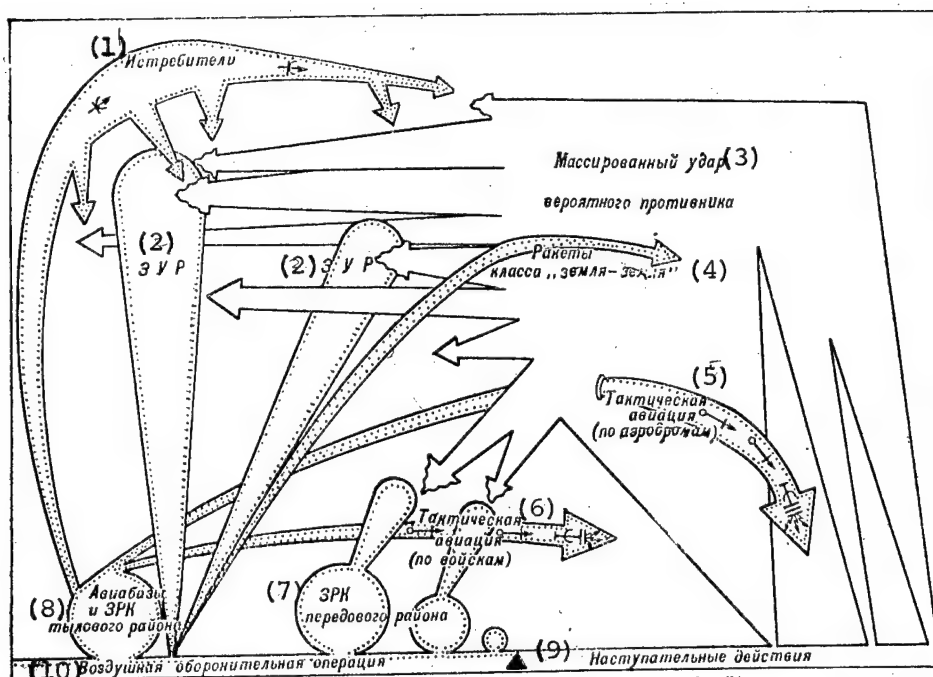


Figure 1. Phase One of Combat Activities--Defensive Air Operations by Alert Resources

Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Fighters | 6. Tactical aviation (hits troops) |
| 2. Surface-to-air guided missiles | 7. Surface-to-air missile complex in forward area |
| 3. Massed attack by probable adversary | 8. Air bases and surface-to-air missile complexes in rear area |
| 4. Surface-to-surface missiles | 9. Offensive actions |
| 5. Tactical aviation (hits airfields) | 10. Defensive air operation |

Moreover there are plans to make a retaliatory attack against enemy airfields and ground troops with alert tactical air strike forces and operational-tactical surface-to-surface missiles in the possession of ground troops and air forces. These actions are labeled "offensive" in the "doctrine," since even though they are conducted within the framework of a defensive air operation, the objective is to achieve air supremacy and isolate the areas of combat.

Phase Two (Figure 2)--air and air defense formations and units of the theater of war conduct a defensive air operation. During it, strikes are made against enemy aviation and cover is provided to the deployment of ground troop groupings. This phase lasts up to 1 day.

In the opinion of NATO military experts commitment of all combat-ready airplanes and surface-to-air missiles to the engagement makes it possible to switch to zonal organization of air defenses, such that the zone in which airborne targets could be effectively struck becomes continuous. Surface-to-air missile complexes are believed to be the principal weapon against enemy aviation in this phase. Fighters

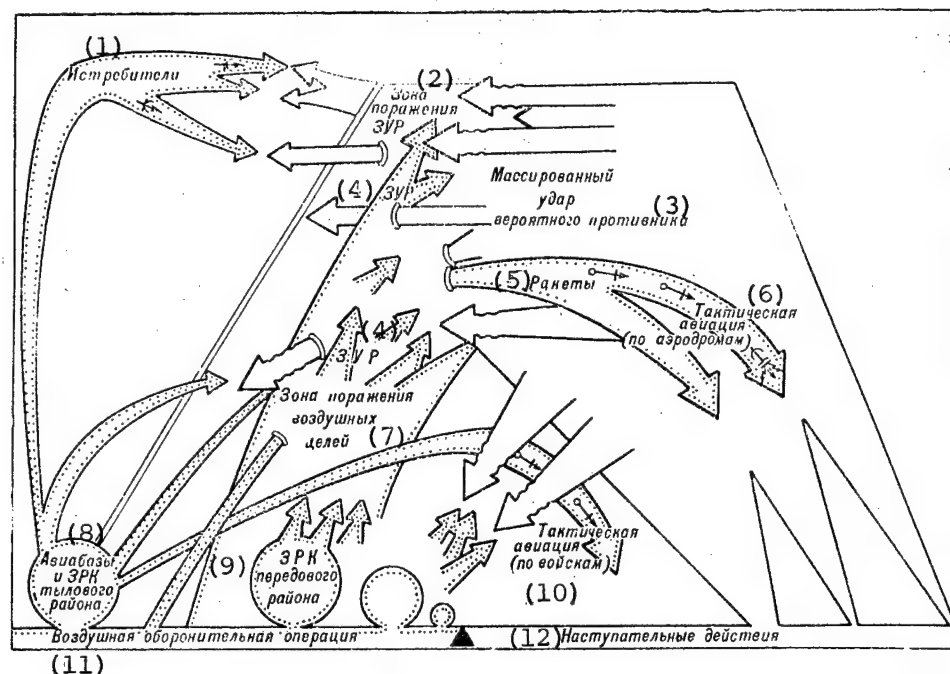


Figure 2. Phase Two of Combat Activities--Defensive Air Operation Conducted by Forces of Air Defense Formations and Units and Combined Air Forces of the Theater of War

Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Fighters | 7. Effective range against airborne targets |
| 2. Effective range of surface-to-air guided missiles | 8. Air bases and surface-to-air missile complexes of rear area |
| 3. Massed attack by probable adversary | 9. Surface-to-air missile complexes of forward area |
| 4. Surface-to-air guided missile | 10. Tactical aviation (hits troops) |
| 5. Missiles | 11. Defensive air operations |
| 6. Tactical aviation (hits airfield) | 12. Offensive actions |

of the air defense forces will annihilate airborne targets outside the effective range of surface-to-air missile complexes at the far approaches to defended objectives, and they will supplement the actions of surface-to-air missile complexes.

Part of the tactical aviation and operational-tactical missiles will continue to strike enemy airfields, control organs and troops. During this time the rest of these forces will continue their preparation for the next phase of combat activity.

Phase Three (Figure 3)--an offensive air operation is conducted by tactical aviation of the combined air and air defense forces and by the fire weapons of the ground troops with the purpose of destroying the enemy's air grouping, achieving air supremacy and creating conditions favoring the actions of ground troops. Its duration will be several days.

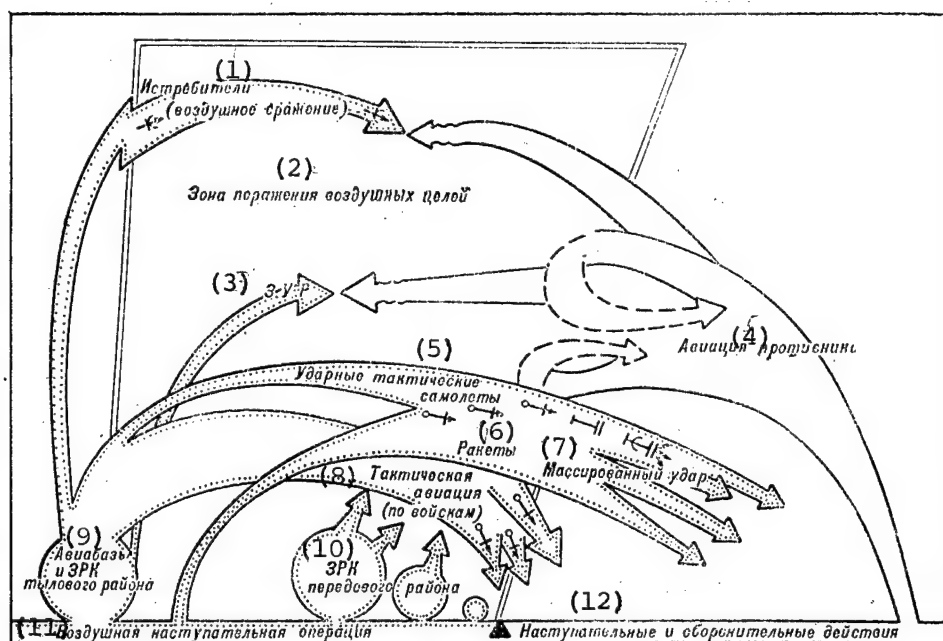


Figure 3. Phase Three of Combat Activities--Offensive Air Operation Conducted by Tactical Aviation of Combined Air Forces in the Theater of War and by Fire Weapons of the Ground Troops

Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fighters (air engagement) | 7. Massed attack |
| 2. Effective range against airborne targets | 8. Tactical aviation (hits troops) |
| 3. Surface-to-air guided missile | 9. Air bases and surface-to-air missile complexes of rear area |
| 4. Enemy aviation | 10. Surface-to-air complexes of forward area |
| 5. Tactical attack airplanes | 11. Offensive air operation |
| 6. Missiles | 12. Offensive and defensive action |

According to the estimates of NATO military experts the defensive air operation should create the prerequisites for organizing and conducting an offensive air operation in which massed strikes would be made against enemy airfields, control organs, supply dumps, administrative and industrial centers and troops. In this case aviation would interact closely with ground troops, which would use their fire weapons to annihilate enemy targets, primarily air defense resources, in support of the air operation.

Surface-to-air missile units and formations will continue to destroy enemy airplanes in the air, while air defense fighters will take part in the air engagement by intercepting hostile airplanes outside the effective range of the surface-to-air missile complexes.

Thus if we ignore propaganda double-talk of the notorious "military threat from the East," it would not be difficult to see that active offensive operations are at the

basis of the theoretical developments of NATO strategists. Even in an extremely unfavorable operational situation, as in the example given above, where the enemy supposedly has the initiative, they plan to equalize the situation in just a few hours and then, going over to the offensive, subject him to an annihilatory attack. All of this once again confirms the aggressiveness of the imperialist NATO bloc and the intensive preparations of its armed forces for war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. GROUND-BASED CRUISE MISSILES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 48-52

[Article by Engineer-Colonel R. Radomirov: "American Ground-Based Cruise Missiles"]

[Text] In recent years the adventuristic actions of the USA and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc have been directed primarily at achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. This is precisely the objective of the growing military expenditures of the NATO countries, of the adoption of long-range military programs and of the planned deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, including ground-based cruise missiles, in West Europe.

The BGM-109 ground launched cruise missile has been under development since 1977 by the American General Dynamics Corporation on the basis of a U.S. Navy contract (on the basis of the Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile). Judging from Western press reports it is designed for nuclear strikes against important military objectives and administrative centers located in the Soviet Union and in other countries of the socialist fraternity.

Structurally the cruise missile is a monoplane with folding wings positioned at the center of the craft, with cross-shaped tail assembly which deploys after the missile is launched, and with a collapsible propulsion unit air intake on the ventral surface. The body of the missile consists of the following main compartments: Forward (containing a combined guidance and onboard computer system, a nuclear warhead of about 200 kilotons and fuel tanks), middle (containing fuel tanks), instrument and propulsion. A solid-fuel booster rocket with a thrust of 3,200 kg is attached to the latter (Figure 1 [not reproduced]).

The following basic characteristics are presented in the Western press for the BGM-109: take-off weight--1,225 kg; maximum range of fire--2,500 km; sustained cruising speed-- $M=0.7$; minimum flying altitude--30 meters; length (with booster rocket)--6.4 meters; wing span--2.54 meters; body diameter--0.53 meters.

An F107-WR-400 turbojet by-pass engine produced by Williams Research is used as the sustainer. The turbojet by-pass engine (weight--60 kg, thrust--about 270 kg, length--94 cm, diameter--30 cm) is a disposable engine with a maximum life of up to 10 hours. It uses standard JP-4 aviation fuel, which is consumed at a rate of about 0.7 kg/kg·hr. It has been reported in the foreign press that new high-calorie fuels are presently under development. According to estimates by American

specialists these fuels will increase the maximum range of the cruise missile by 20 percent.

It is noted in the Western press that the ground launched cruise missile has a high kill probability against various objectives, owing to a great degree to the combined navigation system used in it. It is based in an inertial navigation system equipped with a radio-altimeter, which operates throughout the entire time of the cruise missile's sustained flight. Corrections are introduced into the inertial system by a TERCOM (Terrain Contour-Matching) system, the principle of operation of which is shown in Figure 2 [not reproduced], in specially prescribed correction areas.

As the cruise missile flies over the correction area, its true height above ground surface (h_2) is measured by the radio-altimeter, and the barometric altimeter contained within the onboard instrumentation determines its height above sea level (h_1), which is adopted as the initial altitude. The resulting altitude values are transmitted to a comparison block in which the reading of the radio-altimeter is subtracted from that of the barometric altimeter. The difference in the readings (h_3) gives the height of the terrain above sea level, and a succession of such reading differences provides an impression of the topographical profile. Terrain heights obtained in digital form after passing through a processor are transmitted to a computer, in which they are compared with all possible sequences in the digital matrix of the correction area (these matrices are prepared and fed into the missile's computer beforehand). As a result of the comparison (correlation), a sequence of numbers identical to that obtained in flight is collected out of the matrix. After this the computer determines the navigational range and course errors relative to the programmed trajectory and produces the appropriate correction instructions, which are fed to the cruise missile's control vanes to change its trajectory. In order to raise the accuracy of the missile's navigation and to ensure its assumption of the prescribed trajectory, the measurements and correlations are made several times, practically throughout the entire correction area.

Judging from reports in the foreign press, a cruise missile flying its maximum range may pass over more than 10 correction areas, each of which is subdivided into individual cells (for example squares 120 meters on a side). The dimensions of these cells may vary depending on the nature of the terrain. It has been reported that they are smaller in mountainous terrain than flat terrain; therefore when the missile flies over a mountainous correction area at low and maximally low altitudes, the accuracy with which the missile's location is determined rises. In turn, the height of the terrain above the initial level is averaged for the given cell.

The dimensions of the correction area over which the first correction of the flight trajectory is made are determined by the precision with which the cruise missile is guided to this area, and they depend on the accuracy of the inertial system (its drift is about 1 km per hour of flight). It is believed that the resultant precision with which a cruise missile is guided to its target does not depend on flight duration and distance, since the TERCOM system corrects all wind-caused errors of the inertial system. Thus according to foreign press reports the accuracy of fire (the circular error probable) at maximum range (2,500 km) is several dozen meters.

The USA is now running tests on a new supplementary optical correlating system, the SMAC, with the purpose of raising the guidance precision of cruise missiles. This system compares optical images of the terrain over which the cruise missile flies with a photographic map on film in the onboard instrumentation system. During correlation, if the images of the system are misaligned, a signal correcting the missile's trajectory is produced.

In the improved variant of this system, called the DIGISMAC (Digital Scene-Matching Area-Correlator), data on the correction areas in the final leg of the trajectory are presented in digital form and fed into the memory of the missile's onboard computer. The terrain image being mapped at the given moment (the current image) is also converted to digital form for its subsequent correlation. In the opinion of American military specialists DIGISMAC will free additional useful space and make relatively large and less-reliable mechanical systems unnecessary. It is concurrently noted that despite its high precision (the circular error probable is 15-20 meters), this system does have a significant shortcoming: It is designed for use only in daylight and in a clear atmosphere. Moreover the enemy could camouflage a target or alter the characteristics (appearance) of the surrounding surface and of typical reference points (bridges, lone structures and so on), which would make the work of the navigation system harder or even impossible.

Ground launched cruise missiles are to be used with mobile launchers, each carrying four transporter-launcher containers (see colored insert [not reproduced]). A flight (missile complex) will consist organizationally of four transporter-erector-launchers (TELs) and two mobile launch control centers, from which all 16 of the flight's missiles could be checked and launched by remote control. Each control center is outfitted with a polyfunctional television display unit, which provides information on the technical status of the cruise missile and its basic systems in the form of special symbols and signs. The instrument panel of the control console and the instruments used in the prelaunch and launch operations can be used, American experts assert, to feed the required data into the onboard computers of the missiles, to include the coordinates of the TEL and the target, the preprogrammed flight paths, the correction areas and so on. The launcher is mounted on a multi-wheeled semitrailer towed by an M818 tractor. The mobile launch control center is mounted on a truck trailer. The main characteristics of the mobile launcher are: total weight--28.7 tons, length--15.2 meters, height--2.6 meters (in travel configuration), width--2.5 meters, maximum speed--about 80 km/hr (on roads) and 40 km/hr (over rough terrain), range--560 km. It has been reported in the Western press that there are plans for using the West German XM1002 tractor in addition to the American tractor to tow the launcher and missiles.

In peacetime, the cruise missile flights will be stationed at the principal air bases (several flights at each base). In this case one of them is to remain in a quick reaction alert status (in response to an alert they will occupy a previously allocated launch position). In order to raise the viability of the missile complexes, they are to be dispersed at times of an increased alert status. A special security subunit and technical resources providing warning of an attack on the defended objective are assigned to each flight to protect the deployment site. All TELs deployed in European NATO countries will be under American control. Thus it is reported that the U.S. Air Force will provide 1,950 persons for the combat cruise and missile complexes stationed in Great Britain, while Great Britain will provide only 220, primarily to provide security to air bases at which cruise missiles are stationed.

The air force began flight tests of ground launched cruise missiles in 1977. Missiles were launched from an experimental TEL consisting of two launch rails mounted on a truck trailer (Figure 3 [not reproduced]). These tests were run to check out the aerodynamics of cruise missiles flying at different altitudes on a circular route or on a specially plotted route, the operation of the booster, the missile's separation from the TEL, the operation of drive units deploying the wing planes, the response of the sustainer to start-up commands, the work of the guidance system, the missile's attainment of the planned target and its simulated kill. The possibilities cruise missiles have for surmounting antiaircraft systems were also studied: Missiles were sought and detected by various forms of radar (early warning, fighter-interceptor target indication and guidance radar, and the radar of surface-to-air missile complexes and antiaircraft artillery).

In May 1980 the air force command began flight tests on the cruise missile at a proving ground in Utah. An experimental mobile TEL with four transporter-launcher containers was used, as was a parachute rescue system located in the missile's forward compartment. According to assertions made by American specialists, its use reduced expenditure of cruise missiles, since they could be relaunched several times after repairs.

In a five-year program (1980-1985) the Pentagon plans to manufacture 560 missiles, deploying 464 of them (116 TELs) in European NATO countries: Great Britain--160 (40), FRG--96 (24), Italy--112 (28) and Belgium and the Netherlands--48 each (12 each). According to reports in the foreign press Greenham Common and Molesworth air bases have been selected as possible cruise missile deployment sites in Great Britain. The first flight of cruise missiles is to be deployed at RAF Greenham Common at the end of 1983. Special shelters are already under construction there. The deployment sites in other countries have not yet been determined.

The Department of Defense was allocated \$104 million by the fiscal year 1981 budget to purchase the first 11 missiles. Moreover six TELs and launch control centers will be manufactured in the same year. Troop trials with a complete missile complex are planned to end in 1983. Total allocations for scientific research and development, military construction and purchases of all 560 missiles are \$2.1 billion.

Today, according to foreign press reports, the command of the U.S. Air Force plans to develop a so-called tactical version of the ground launched cruise missile carrying a conventional warhead weighing about 500 kg. It is believed that this missile will be used against frontal airfields, surface-to-air missile complexes, concentrations of combat equipment and manpower, columns of tanks, combat vehicles and special vehicles on the march, railroad junctions and other targets within a range of up to 500 km (American experts explain the lower range by the greater weight of the warhead and absence of additional fuel tanks in the cruise missile's forward compartment).

Depending on the type of target to be hit, the cruise missile will be supplied with a semi-armor piercing warhead (from the Bullpup air-to-surface guided missile) to be used against large railroad and road bridges and protected command posts, or a cannister warhead containing small-caliber bombs: Concrete piercing--to knock out

airfield landing strips, or fragmentation and antitank warheads--to destroy manpower and equipment. Missiles will be guided to nonmoving targets by means of the TERCOM and DIGISMAC correlating systems, and to moving targets by television commands using a repeater aircraft.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON NATO ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES EQUIPMENT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 52-55

[Article by Engineer-Colonel F. Dmitriyev, candidate of technical sciences: "Aviation Electronic Countermeasures Pods"]

[Excerpts] By increasing the power of the armed forces of NATO countries, the leadership of this aggressive bloc is attempting to achieve technical superiority for its aviation over the air defenses of the Warsaw Pact countries. With this purpose in addition to improving the flight characteristics of airplanes and raising their firepower, the leading capitalist countries are constantly expanding the combat possibilities of aviation by making more intensive and diverse use of electronic countermeasures. Such resources, in the opinion of Western military specialists, would make it possible for attack aircraft to successfully surmount a modern air defense system with acceptable losses of manpower and combat equipment, and sharply reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's electronic antiaircraft weapon control systems.

Judging from reports in the foreign press, special attention is being devoted to developing and introducing into the troops, including the air force, apparatus which would be capable of successfully jamming the radar resources of an air defense system. Foreign experts include airborne electronic countermeasures (ECM) equipment in this category of apparatus.

Today, ECM equipment carried in suspended pods is employed most extensively by airplanes of the air forces of the capitalist countries. The dominance of this design principle is explained in the Western front by the following reasons. First, saturation of air defense systems in different theaters of war by a large quantity of diverse types of electronic resources and their swift improvement practically exclude any possibilities for creating general-purpose ECM equipment that could be built into an aircraft fuselage and which would be suitable for actions in any combat situation. This problem is made even more complex by the limited free space available inside a modern airplane, owing to which the equipment must be designed specifically for each type of aircraft. Second, ECM pods have the advantage referred to by foreign specialists as operational flexibility. Thus they may be mounted on any aircraft, in a quantity and a composition depending basically on the conditions of their combat use. Moreover when an airplane is undergoing repairs, its pods may be mounted on another craft, while the pod itself can be moved more easily to a shop or the manufacturing plant if repairs become necessary.

At the same time the pod design does have a number of shortcomings. In particular, as the foreign press notes, the need for special areas for storing and repairing such equipment forced the command of the U.S. Navy to abandon the use of such equipment aboard its carrier aircraft. Reservation of an airplane's pylons for such equipment reduces its payload and increases frontal resistance. Moreover when pods are used, it is harder to avoid causing interference to the airplane's other electronic resources--that is, the problem of making the equipment electromagnetically compatible with onboard apparatus arises.

Since 1965, when the U.S. Air Force first made use of airborne ECM pods in the aggressive war in Southeast Asia, the capitalist countries have developed about 20 types. This article examines, on the basis of foreign publications, airborne ECM equipment that has enjoyed the broadest use in the air forces of the USA and other NATO countries, and the main directions of its improvement.

The AN/ALQ-101 was developed in the mid-1960s on the basis of a U.S. Navy contract. The planners were given the task of creating modular apparatus that could fit within a 25.4 cm diameter pod. In comparison with former ECM equipment intended for tactical fighters, this equipment had to emit jamming signals of higher power, and more-sophisticated methods of modulating these signals had to be implemented so that the equipment would ensure suppression of all presently known radar-guided anti-aircraft weapons systems.

According to the foreign press, the AN/ALQ-119 began to be developed in 1970 for American aviation participating in the USA's aggressive war in Southeast Asia. It has a modular design with cable connections, which in the opinion of Western experts simplifies repair and operation.

The AN/ALQ-131 has been under development for the U.S. Air Force since 1972. It was initially to be supplied to F-4, F-16 and A-10 aircraft. However, judging from recent reports in the foreign press, in the first half of the 1980s it will be mounted on practically all American tactical airplanes, and it will gradually replace the AN/ALQ-119.

Foreign specialists venture the opinion that the reliability presently achieved in the equipment's development is such that an airplane carrying this equipment would be able to fly an average of about 10 sorties before the first malfunction arises. It is noted concurrently that the equipment's functional reliability depends to a significant extent on the range of frequencies in which it works. Thus it was established during tests on the equipment's performance at high and low ambient temperatures and vibration loads that under such conditions, the operating time until failure decreases, in comparison with normal conditions, to different degrees in relation to each type of equipment working in different frequency bands. In this connection, despite the fact that deliveries of such equipment to the troops have already begun, improvements are still being made.

According to the foreign press, as of mid-1980 the American Westinghouse Corporation manufactured, and delivered to the U.S. Air Force, 70 outfits of the equipment in a configuration intended mainly for electronic suppression of radar carried by fighter-interceptors. The present plans are to also produce this equipment designed to jam airborne target detection and guidance radar carried by fighters.

Other capitalist countries began developing airborne ECM pods in the second half of the 1970s. Judging from materials in the foreign press, French specialists have enjoyed the greatest success. But in the opinion of foreign specialists, the combat effectiveness of these pods and the quality of the equipment they contain is still lower than that of modern American models. Owing to this, as well as in response to pressure from the Pentagon, ECM equipment predominantly of American origin is still being mounted on airplanes of the NATO air forces.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. A-10 CLOSE-SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 55-58

[Article by Colonel (Reserve) G. Osipov, candidate of military sciences, lecturer: "Tests on an All-Weather Variant of the A-10 Close-Support Aircraft"]

[Text] Being the direct executor of the aggressive aspirations and global ambitions of the White House, the Pentagon is implementing a number of measures aimed at enlarging the armed forces, and primarily the air force. The latter is being intensively reoutfitted with the latest warplanes, among which the A-10 Thunderbolt-II occupies an important place (see figure [not reproduced]). This aircraft is intended for close air support to ground troops.

However, the foreign press reports, the combat training experience accumulated by air units and subunits armed with A-10 close-support aircraft has shown that this airplane, which has been broadly advertised by the American press, does have shortcomings which limit the possibilities of its use and reduce its combat effectiveness.

In the opinion of Western military experts the main shortcomings of the A-10 are: inability to operate in adverse weather and at night; overburdening of the pilot with piloting responsibilities, making it difficult for him to conduct target search and target strikes; complexity of low altitude flying and of locating targets exactly (owing to absence of the necessary apparatus, or its poor characteristics), and others.

The significance of these shortcomings grows even more when we consider that this close-support aircraft is intended by the Pentagon mainly for combat operations in European theaters of war, which are typified by presence of a large number of days in the year with low cloud cover and poor visibility. Moreover there is a preponderance of hours of darkness in fall and winter. Representatives of Fairchild Republic believe that these shortcomings of the airplane may be eliminated by modernizing it as a two-seat version, which would make it possible to distribute the piloting functions between two crewmembers.

With the approval of the U.S. Department of Defense, this company built a two-seat all-weather version of the A-10. Its goal was to create a close-support aircraft capable of striking objectives on the battlefield day and night in adverse weather,

and possessing greater possibilities for surmounting countermeasures by the enemy's ground-based antiaircraft resources by flying at minimum altitude and using ECM resources.

Structurally the new airplane differs from the series-produced one-seat version by presence of a second cockpit (for a pilot systems operator) located behind the pilot's cockpit, and by the presence of redundant control and enlarged vertical stabilizer surface area.

To raise piloting accuracy and the range and probability of detecting and identifying small targets on the battlefield, and to improve the capability for flying at minimum altitudes night and day in adverse weather, the airplane was outfitted with the following equipment: LN-39 INS and WX-50 onboard radar, capable of picking up moving targets on the ground, mapping and support of flight in terrain following mode; AAR-42 infrared forward scanning system; television system designed for low terrain illumination; laser rangefinder; onboard computer, and some other navigation and piloting equipment. A head-up display in the pilot's cockpit and two electronic displays in the pilot systems operator's cockpit display the flight and tactical information provided by all of these systems.

The composition of the equipment and controls and its arrangement make it possible for the pilot to concentrate his main attention on piloting the airplane, which is especially important when flying at low altitude and in adverse weather. The operator is responsible for things such as navigation, target detection and tracking, selection of maneuvers to surmount enemy antiaircraft resources and control of ECM resources and illuminating rockets. The operator first detects a target with the assistance of the onboard radar set, and then he identifies it using the infrared forward scanning system or the television set, and finally he turns on the sighting cross hairs on the head-up display of the pilot, who then attacks the target.

On the whole, according to reports in the Western press, the modernized two-seat A-10 close-support aircraft weighs about 240 kg more than the one-seat version, and its equipment weighs over 730 kg more (that is, the airplane's total empty weight increased by 970 kg). In this connection its performance characteristics changed somewhat as well. In particular the maximum take-off weight with a full payload exceeds 20 tons; its tactical operating radius and maximum range decreased insignificantly. Owing to this modernization, the maximum permissible prolonged acceleration decreased to 3.2, take-off distance increased by 90 meters and landing distance increased by 25 meters.

Flight tests of the all-weather version of the A-10 close-support airplane were conducted by Fairchild Republic and then by the U.S. Air Force.

Tests organized by the company were conducted from May to October 1979. Their main goal was to evaluate the flight qualities of the airplane (mainly its stability, controllability and capability of extended flying at minimum altitude in terrain following mode) and the possibilities of the onboard equipment for detecting and tracking moving and nonmoving targets on a battlefield in adverse weather and at night, and to determine fire accuracy against various targets and the airplane's weather minimum.

The flights were conducted at Edwards and McCord air force bases and at the testing center at Point Mugu; combat applications were tested at the Fort Irwin and League Lake proving grounds. A total of 73 flights were made in 6 months for a total flying time of 128 hours.

The order of using the onboard systems and the interaction between the pilot and pilot systems operator were worked out in the first flights. In subsequent flights the possibilities of flying at minimum altitude in limited visibility and of detecting and attacking various targets were evaluated. As was noted in the American press, in favorable weather the pilots performed their assignments beneath a hooded canopy (using instruments). Some of the test flights were conducted during exercises conducted by U.S. Army ground troop units and subunits at the Fort Irwin proving grounds, where a test airplane simulated night attacks against small targets such as tanks, artillery positions and surface-to-air missile complexes.

Except for some required design changes, specialists of Fairchild Republic concluded that the airplane exhibited satisfactory controllability during sustained flight, when firing its weapons and on its landing approach. During the tests it flew more than 32,000 km at an altitude of 90 meters, and in their opinion it confirmed its capability for flying at low altitude. It is believed that this was made possible mainly owing to two lines on the pilot's display, one reproducing the terrain profile 1.85 km in front of the airplane, and the other reproducing the terrain profile 3.7 km away.

According to estimates of the company's specialists the close-support aircraft's equipment permits it to fly with the following weather minimums: height of lower margin of cloud cover--150 meters; visibility--1.8 km. Under these conditions the pilot used the IR forward scanning system to observe objects up to 7 km away, including power transmission lines. However, it is noted in this case that the IR and television systems, though they were sufficiently successful when flying in smoke and fog, were completely ineffective when flying in clouds.

During the airplane's tests its onboard radar, operating in target search, detection and attack modes during daylight hours in adverse weather, clearly reproduced target blips from railroad trains, trucks and even passenger cars on the displays of the pilot and operator. As a rule tanks were first detected with the radar (at a range of up to 13 km). Closer in, tanks engulfed in a cloud of dust were identified with the television camera, while camouflaged tanks were identified using the IR system. Target search was found to be more effective with the television camera than with the IR system because the former has a broader scanning sector than the latter (30 and 16°).

Night bomb strikes were made on targets from an altitude of 60 meters. Flights conducted to test the cannon were made during the day in a hooded cockpit and at night. The airplane approached the target at an altitude of 90-120 meters, then it climbed to 180 meters, and beginning at a range of 5,000 meters the pilot sighted the target by means of the available systems. He opened fire at a range of 1,100-1,200 meters, using bursts about 0.5 seconds long. As is noted in the American press, the accuracy of fire in four day flights with a hooded cockpit and four night flights was 43 percent of the accuracy of fire using a conventional optical sight in daylight--that is, it was lower by a factor of more than 2.

The company's representatives declared that the tests established significant advantages for the two-seat all-weather version of the A-10 airplane over the one-seat craft now possessed by U.S. Air Force units.

The American press emphasizes that the U.S. Air Force conducted tests on this airplane mainly to determine the possibilities a lone pilot would have for providing direct air support at night using the improved equipment installed aboard the aircraft. Eighty percent of the test flights were devoted to this task, and only 20 percent were devoted to evaluating the two-seat version of the airplane.

Twenty-eight flights were performed in the first phase of the tests (for a total of 48 hours of flying, 35 percent at night), in which the characteristics of new on-board equipment and the flight characteristics of the airplane were evaluated. In the second phase 57 flights were made (for a total flying time of 94 hours), 44 of them at night. During them, the airplane's operational usefulness and its ability to strike different types of targets were determined.

The tests established that when the airplane is flown by a single pilot, the load he experiences is much larger owing to the need for performing additional operations with the new outfit of navigation and piloting equipment. The Western press emphasizes that this load was so large that the test pilots were compelled to fly at 250-300 meters, without attempting to use the airplane's terrain following capability. For the same reason target lock-on occurred at closer range, and only when the target was close to the airplane's flight path.

On the whole, the foreign press reports, flight tests including strikes against ground targets demonstrated the superiority of the two-seat version of the A-10 over the one-seat version of the airplane. Thus when a lone pilot flew an all-weather close-support aircraft at night, the success of his attack on ground targets was from 50 to 80 percent, while the success rate aboard an airplane flown by a pilot and a pilot systems operator was practically always 100 percent.

At the same time U.S. Air Force experts did note a number of shortcomings of the equipment of the all-weather version of the A-10 close-support aircraft, the main ones of which were: When the airplane turned, a "target thermal image blurring" effect occurred in the infrared forward scanning system, in terrain following mode the test pilots experienced difficulties owing to unstable reproduction of the terrain profile, and some others.

In the opinion of representatives of the Fairchild Republic Company, it will take about 2 years of experimental design work after the tests to complete the creation of the all-weather two-seat version of the A-10 airplane and to raise its characteristics to those required by the U.S. Air Force. At the same time many American military experts, considering the perpetual shortage of flight crews, prefer to continue production of one-seat A-10 close-support airplanes; they believe, furthermore, that further automation of flight control processes and of the use of the aircraft's onboard weapons is the principal way to raise the airplane's combat capabilities in daytime adverse weather and at night. The Western press emphasizes that the question of creating an all-weather version of the A-10 remains open, and production of one-seat close-support airplanes is continuing at a constantly increasing pace.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTS ON U.S. SUBMARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 65-68

[Article by Captain 1st Rank A. Gorbachev: "Navigation Systems of American Nuclear Missile Submarines"]

[Text] Continuing to force further development of strategic offensive forces, militaristic circles in the USA are devoting special attention to improving their most important component--nuclear missile submarines. However, there are a number of complex problems associated with supplying them with new missiles and raising their combat effectiveness.

One of them, foreign naval specialists believe, is the need for increasing the range of modern missiles and simultaneously improving their accuracy. This in turn requires presence of new navigation resources with high characteristics. Moreover it would be necessary to consider a number of secondary factors, ones which have not been taken into account previously in the determination of fire data.

For these reasons the navigational equipment of a nuclear missile submarine consists of an intricate complex based on an SINS (Ship Inertial Navigation System). It calculates the course traveled and it directly displays the boat's current coordinates, its speed, its course, its angle of roll and angle of pitch, and the submarine's eastward, northward and vertical speed components.

The coordinates and course of the submarine are the raw data used to set a missile's bearing and range. The angles of roll and pitch are used to determine the angular velocities of the launch tube relative to its center of mass. The velocity components given by the SINS are required for correction of the missile's calculated initial velocity. A functional diagram of the navigation complex of a nuclear missile submarine and of the fire control system is shown in Figure 1 [not reproduced].

Because of the high requirements imposed on fire accuracy and owing to growth in error with time, the coordinates produced by the SINS are periodically corrected during the time of a submarine patrol. The curve describing increasing errors and the periodicity of corrections is shown in Figure 2 [not reproduced]. Such corrections (with an accuracy of 100-200 meters) are made in response to LORAN-C land-based radio-navigation stations and to earth satellites of the U.S. Navy's

NNSS (Navy Navigational Satellite System), previously called the Transit system. Such corrections were made aboard the first nuclear missile submarines (until the mid-1960s) with a LORAN-A radio-navigation system and a navigational sextant.

The SINS has been subjected to continual modernization in connection with growing requirements on the fire accuracy of nuclear missile submarines. The first version was developed in 1954-1958 on the basis of the N6A control system of the Navajo cruise missile, and it was given the code name Mk2 mod. 0. The system's gyroscopically stabilized platform used three G-7A gyroscopes on gas bearings with one degree of freedom. The inner framework of the gyroscope was contained in a sealed vessel filled with a viscous fluid. A general-purpose "Verdan" computer was used to calculate the necessary navigational data. It included a digital differential analyzer and a magnetic disc memory, which limited the computer's speed to 100 commands per second.

In 1960 a navigational complex (three outfits of the Mk2 mod. 0 SINS and a "Verdan" computer) were installed aboard a nuclear missile submarine carrying Polaris-A1 missiles. After adoption of the Polaris-A3, which has twice the range of the Polaris-A1, a need for increasing the accuracy of the nuclear missile submarine's course calculating system arose. It was for this purpose that the SINS Mk2 mod. 2 was created. It used a G-7B gyroscope with a higher-torque motor and, consequently, lower drift (aluminum and beryllium were used extensively in its construction). In addition the "Mardan" computer, characterized by a larger memory (magnetic discs permitting two-sided recording), was created. The SINS Mk2 mod. 2 was installed aboard 10 James Madison class nuclear missile submarines.

The error of the SINS was corrected by a LORAN-A radio-navigation system and a sextant mounted in the periscope. But the sextant could only be used when the skies were clear, when the sea was calm and when the submarine was motionless at periscope depth; moreover LORAN-A corrections were insufficiently accurate.

Modernization of the inertial system continued. The result was creation of the SINS Mk2 mod. 3 (in distinction from its predecessors, it possessed a fourth G-7B control gyroscope), which was designed to compensate drift of the "eastward" gyroscope--the main component of the system's course error.

Two outfits of the new modification were installed aboard 27 Ethan Allen and James Madison class nuclear missile submarines (their quantity could be reduced from three to two owing to their greater reliability).

In the late 1960s the Poseidon-C3 missile appeared aboard nuclear missile submarines. This necessitated further improvement of the accuracy with which the boat's location and the true meridian were determined. This led to development of the SINS Mk2 mod. 6 characterized by lower course reading error, improved calibration and stiffer requirements on gyroscope selection and testing. By the beginning of 1981 25 submarines carrying Poseidon-C3 missiles were outfitted with Mk2 mod. 6 systems.

Simultaneously with improving inertial systems for nuclear missile submarines, new resources and methods of their correction were introduced. In the first half of the 1960s deployment of long-range LORAN-C radio-navigation stations began, and

in 1964 the NNSS was placed into operation. The associated correction apparatus was installed aboard submarines, and optimum statistical data processing methods were put to use in order to achieve greater effectiveness.

The AN/WPN-3 receiver, which was developed in the late 1950s, was used by Polaris submarines to receive signals from LORAN-C radio-navigation stations. This receiver is hard to use, and it is typified by low accuracy and reliability. A new automated unit, the AN/BRN-5, was designed for the navigational complex of Poseidon-C3 submarines. It functions as the pick-up unit of the navigation complex's central computer, which processes the received signals, performs logical operations and filters the signals. The AN/BRN-5 is typified by high reliability and resistance to interference: Steps were taken to provide it protection from signals reflected from the ionosphere and from jamming. The unit contains a cesium clock, making it possible to use the unit in rangefinder mode, thus increasing the zone of signal reception from land-base stationed by about 75 percent, while retaining an accuracy of about 400 meters at a range of up to 2,200 km.

After the NNSS went into operation, apparatus to receive signals from artificial earth satellites and to measure Doppler shifts began to be installed aboard missile submarines. According to the foreign press this apparatus was capable of determining the submarine's coordinates with a circular probability of error of about 50 meters.

As a result of modernizations, the accuracy of the SINS Mk2 mod. 6 increased by 1.7 times in comparison with the Mk2 mod. 3 and by three times in comparison with the Mk2 mod. 0.

Appearance of the Trident-1 missile re-introduced the problem of improving the inertial system of nuclear missile submarines. Although the Mk2 mod. 7 system had been developed by this time, it became clear to American specialists that inertial systems utilizing G-7A gyroscopes on gas bearings could not support patrolling and the launching of Trident-1 missiles, because they were technically obsolete. This is why steps were taken to hasten creation of a gyroscope using an electrostatic frictionless rotor suspension that had been under development since the late 1950s. It consists of three spherical beryllium rotors (diameter 10 mm) rotating at a rate of 3,600 revolutions per second within a spherical cavity in which a deep vacuum is created. The electrostatic rotor suspension makes it possible for the rotor to maintain its three-dimensional position over a long period of time and to increase the intervals between corrections of the inertial system on the basis of LORAN-C and NNSS signals by five to six times (Figure 3 [not reproduced]); consequently it increases the covertness of a submarine on combat patrol. The first gyroscope of this type was developed by Rockwell in 1972.

Four outfits of the inertial system with two electrostatic gyroscopes, given the code name G-11A, were manufactured by 1978. In it, three Al88 accelerometers measure accelerations along the coordinate axes. One of the outfits was installed aboard the experimental vessel Compass Island for testing and evaluation. The naval command has decided to produce 19 such units.

The navigational complex used aboard Trident-1 nuclear missile submarines includes two SINS Mk2 mod. 7 outfits and one new one (containing a G-11A gyroscope) given the

code name ESGM--electrostatically supported gyromonitor. The latter is intended for "internal" correction of the SINS (without the use of LORAN-C or NNSS); corrections are to be made three times more frequently than aboard previous nuclear missile submarines. Owing to this the amount that error can grow is decreased, and the number of "external" corrections (made with LORAN-C and NNSS) is decreased by a factor of six. The outfit will also include an AN/BRN-5 (associated with the LORAN-C system) and an artificial earth satellite signal receiver (NNSS). After the NAVSTAR satellite radio-navigation station is placed into operation in the 1980s, this apparatus will replace the NNSS receiver.

According to reports in the foreign press the possibility of including a gravimeter, gradientometer, magnetometer and a hydroacoustic speedometer is presently being examined. The gravimeter is to be used for direct measurement of earth gravity and for navigation based on anomaly charts. The gradientometer will measure the gravitational force vector. All of this, in the estimate of American specialists, should raise the navigational accuracy of future nuclear missile submarines even more.

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